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WITH SHAFTING AND PU... PERRY & DUBOSE, Nashville, Tenn.
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...ORLAND ROUTE.
...ORIDA
...ENGER SERVICE.
HENRY M. DRANE
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
...AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.
...LACE SLEEPING CARS ...
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1880. NO. 185.

TO THE SEA.

A DREAM, AND YET NOT ALL A DREAM.

Speculations Upon the Great Dash of the Louisville Magnates—What can be Gathered From the Wreck?—Making Hay While the Sun Shines.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, January 22.—The Louisville and Nashville purchase of the Nashville and Chattanooga will probably complicate an old arrangement made by the Memphis and Charleston to run over their track to Stevenson from Chattanooga. In 1857, by arbitration (J. P. King and Campbell Wallace being on the board), the Memphis and Charleston was permitted to use the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad for thirty years on payment of an annual rent. Dr. Stevenson, at the time this trade was made, cursed fiercely, because he said he went over this rough country when no one else would try it, and as soon as he had made his route a success he had to surrender a part of it to Sam Tate. This contract expires in seven years, and when it does the Memphis and Charleston and its eastern connections, the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, will be just thirty-eight miles apart. So for the next seven years you may look for an effort on the part of Richard Wilson and his friends to close up.

A special from Louisville to the American, reports Colonel DeFuniak as saying that "Nashville cannot but be benefited by the change in the railroad situation." He says that "Nashville is the natural distributing point for the combined system, and that the management of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad cannot afford to cut Nashville or St. Louis to build any one city."

It was reported here yesterday that some trouble had been met with at New York, relative to the transfer of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway stock to the Louisville management. It is said that it was understood by the latter that the purchase of the stock of that road carried with it the control of the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia Central, and when it was discovered that this was not the case, the postponement of the transfer of the stock was the result. Beyond this rumor, which doubtless came by grapevine, there was no new gossip about the railroad situation.

Within a few days the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern company will take final and official control of the Mobile and Montgomery road, and it is believed that they are making a further move toward the acquisition of the New Orleans and Mobile road. This is now in the hands of a receiver, and is being run in the interest of the bondholders. The plan is said to be to obtain an order of the court to sell the road out under foreclosure, when the bondholders will buy it in, and it will be discovered that a majority of these are persons interested in the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern company. The latter will then have under their absolute control 3,500 miles of railroad—the largest aggregate under one management in the world. The combination will include what may be denominated the Louisville and Nashville main line, from Louisville, south, to New Orleans, via Nashville and Decatur, Montgomery and Mobile, with a small branch line from Pollard, Ala., on the Mobile and Montgomery road to Pensacola; the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road from Louisville north, via Indianapolis and Lafayette, to Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, whence connection can be made to Chicago by way of the Michigan Central; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Grand Trunk routes, or by a road sixty-five miles long; a branch of the Louisville and Nashville road southwest only from Memphis Junction to Memphis; the St. Louis and Southeastern road southeasterly from St. Louis to Nashville, via Evansville: the Nashville and Chattanooga road, still southeasterly, from Nashville to Chattanooga; the Western and Atlantic road, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the Georgia Central road, from Atlanta to Savannah via Macon, besides numerous minor branches. These will give an uninterrupted route from the fresh-water lakes to the gulf on the one hand, and from St. Louis to Savannah on the other. A complete monopoly of through southern tariff will be secured; every outlet from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia below Cincinnati, on the Ohio, and Memphis, on the Mississippi, will be controlled, and all competing or other lines will be made purely local or contributory.

LEAGUING WITH CINCINNATI.

The American of this morning says editorially: "As was to be expected, and as a matter of course, there is a disposition on the part of the Louisville railroad, or rather of those interested in it, to calm the excitement and to mitigate the disappointment of the southern people, whose hopes have been dashed by its adroit capture of what was known as the Cole system, by picturing the rose-colored future in store for us by the transfer of the whole management of the entire southeastern system to Louisville. We have extracts from Louisville newspapers and some correspondence to enlighten us as to the blessed benefits to inure to Nashville by having Louisville undertake for her the management of her own railroads. It would be idle now to enter into argument with these specious reasoners upon so dead an issue. Let them assume that the Cole system had swallowed the Louisville system, and answer their own reasoning from that standpoint, in their own conscience, and see how the boot feels on the other leg. Our argument should be action instead of words. We should recommend to Colonel Cole to push on the completion of the Owensboro connection and all the other authorized extensions of the Cole system, and either hold the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia Central leases—or make common cause with Cincinnati."

PUSHING THE WORK.

E. Culverhouse, superintendent of construction of the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville road, being built by Colonel Cole, telegraphed to Cole substantially as follows:

Am working now on the road at an expense of $1,000 a day. In view of the change in the situation, what shall I do?

He received the following answer:

Do not stop. Keep on working. E. W. COLE.

It is understood here that Cole will retain control of the St. Louis and Southeastern road to this city, and, by connecting with the road now in process of construction, will have a competing line from St. Louis to Savannah.

THE BIG SCOOP.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The consolidation of the southern lines of railway under the immediate control of the Louisville and Nashville company, full details of which appeared in the Star on Monday, was the absorbing topic of conversation on Wall street yesterday. It transpired that the proportions of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis stock which gave a majority were: Stevenson, Nephew & Son, $1,250,000; Evans & Son, $400,000; and Baldwin, $350,000, a total of $2,000,000—out of which large fortunes were made.

Concerning the transfer the New York Times prints an interesting story to the effect that the special clause in the Nashville and Chattanooga charter compelling the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders to ratify any measure was unknown to the Louisville and Nashville folks, who, having obtained possession of a majority of the stock, made public the story of their purchase. When the news reached Colonel Cole, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga, who had not been consulted, he saw his opportunity, and, hastening to Chattanooga, telegraphed the facts to a pool of seven Wall street brokers, which he knew had formed a few days ago, and had purchased 60,000 shares of the company's stock at 90 to 92 per cent and asked them to hold on to the stock at all hazards. Meantime the stock began to decline rapidly, to the great dismay of the pool. Colonel Cole's information was a godsend to them, albeit he did not offer to take the stock off their hands, for it showed them how they might extricate themselves from their predicament not only without loss, but with great profit. They went at once to the Louisville and Nashville representatives and laid the matter before them, offering to sell the stock in their possession at 95. The Louisville and Nashville people needed 40,000 shares to give them two-thirds of the capital outstanding, and there was no other for sale except that which was held in the hands of their enemies, the supporters of Colonel Cole. They offered the pool their own terms for the forty thousand. An answer was returned that it must be all nothing. This the Louisville and Nashville people would not agree to, and they made an attempt to frighten the pool by going into the market and vigorously hammering the stock down. They succeeded in forcing it to 80 per cent, and managed to secure 5,000 shares at 83 per cent, but 3 o'clock came and they were still 35,000 shares short. In this dilemma they were forced to reopen negotiations with the pool, which was done, and the entire 60,000 shares were transferred to the Louisville and Nashville interest at 95 per cent., giving them 25,000 shares more than the requisite two-thirds of the capital of the Nashville and Chattanooga road, and placing the success of the combination beyond peradventure. Colonel Cole continued to pour telegrams into the offices of the pool-brokers all day, advising them to stand firm. His last dispatch, received after 3 p.m., read: "Hold the fort. I have the key to the situation."

Chattanooga's Comfort.

Chattanooga Times.

Yesterday the air was rife with rumors more startling than reasonable. The principal report was that Cole is all right and has gone north to save his system. It is further stated that the Georgia Central was secured by the Brown-Cole party, and in combination with the Cincinnati Southern would force the Louisville and Nashville to gladly resign its grip on the throat of the Cole system. It was stated by a gentleman from Nashville that Stevenson had telegraphed Cole to "Come up at once," and that like summonses came from the south and Baltimore. Governor Brown, who went to his coal mines on Monday, returned last night to Atlanta on a pressing call, it is said, from Savannah. Keep cool; the end is not yet—and no one knows what it will be.

We are powerless to control the gigantic combinations seeking the monopoly of the southern traffic. The last move threatens Atlanta and Nashville, but it relieved Chattanooga from the division of freights at Decatur over the Georgia Western. The late war demonstrated that Chattanooga was the "key to the south." The Cincinnati Southern railway would have shortened the war nearly one-half. We are now the railroad "key to the south." The Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad controls one line through us. The Cincinnati Southern controls one line to us. These two will not agree to run to deep water over one line. In the nature of things it cannot be. There is ample business to support two lines. If no new line is built, we have the advantage over Nashville and Atlanta of competition to and from us. But if our people only hold on to our charter to Rome, the rival lines will bid for the right to build it, and that very soon.

Rome and Chattanooga Air-Line.

Rome Courier.

We understand that Colonel Blanchard has closed a contract with parties to build that portion of the Rome and Chattanooga road between Summerville and a point near Cathey's and Robinson's Gaps. It is not yet definitely ascertained which route the road will go, whether by Cathey's or Robinson's Gap. We have reasons to hope, from telegrams just received, that a contract will be concluded in a few days that will secure the building of the road direct through to Chattanooga.

The Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati Southern railway company, a report was submitted showing that for the fraction of the year beginning May 28 and ending December 31, 1879, the gross receipts from the road between Cincinnati and Somerset, 157 miles, were $461,263; operating expenses proper, $248,000. To this should be added $20,500 interest on capital, leaving a net profit of $192,763. The company expect to have the entire road to Chattanooga finished by the 1st of February. The board of directors were re-elected.

The Gnash with a G.

Nashville American.

When we get on the rampage over a railroad scoop we show our teeth, but the paragraphic fiend who calls us Gnashville should order his casket before a further advance in the price of iron.

The Stock Boom.

NEW YORK, January 22.—There has been a boom in the stock of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the price advancing to 57½. The Evening Post says that the earnings of the road are very large, compared with last year, but the principal reason for the sudden change in the price of the stock is a report that the Wabash people are buying it. They deny that they are doing so, and say their interest lies in developing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which, for the purpose they have in view, is a rival line to the Iron Mountain.

The joint executive committee of the trunk lines made some changes to-day in the cotton rates from western river ports as follows: St. Louis to New York, 47 cents per 100 pounds; Cairo, 47 cents; Evansville, 45 cents; Louisville, 43 cents; Cincinnati, 40 cents. Cotton received from steamer from East St. Louis, 49 cents; from Cairo, 49 cents; from Evansville, 45 cents; from Louisville and Jeffersonville, 45 cents; from Cincinnati, 44 cents.

Bids for 250,000 shares of the New York Central stock, recently purchased from Vanderbilt, were opened to-day by the syndicate committee, and 200,000 shares have been disposed of in London and New York at prices ranging from 131 to 135.

THE NATIONAL BANK RESERVE.

A Statement of Interest from the Treasury Department.

In view of the interest felt in the bill on the subject of bank reserves, now pending in congress, the following statement, just made, of the cash reserve held by the national banks, and also the amount required to be held by them, December 12th, 1879, is important:

NEW YORK CITY.	
Specie	$49,493,110
Legal tender notes	7,653,513
United States certificates of deposit	2,310,000
Amount held	$59,456,623
Amount required	54,882,935
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.	
Specie	$15,589,026
Legal tender notes	17,708,554
United States certificates of deposit	8,315,000
Amount held	$41,612,580
Amount required	27,779,624
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	
Specie	$13,256,970
Legal tender notes	29,339,852
United States certificates of deposit	670,000
Amount held	$43,266,822
Amount required	16,505,593
UNITED STATES.	
Specie	$78,339,106
Legal tender notes	54,701,919
United States certificates of deposit	11,295,000
Amount held	$144,336,025
Amount required	99,168,152

Fair Street School.

At its session last night the board of education elected the following teachers for the Fair street school, to take office when the school is opened: Principal—A. J. M. Bizien; second grade, Miss Katie B. Massey; third grade, Miss Ella Darling; fourth grade, Mrs. A. F. Smith; fifth grade, Mrs. C. C. Knight; sixth grade, Miss Anna Muse; seventh grade, Miss Mary Johnson; eighth grade, Miss Phœbe Fuller.

Miss Hillyer was promoted from the sixth grade Ivy street school to the fourth grade Walker street vice Miss Massey.

Mrs. H. M. Colquitt was elected to fill the place vacated by Miss Hillyer in Ivy street school.

Miss Amelia Eichberg was elected to fill the second eighth grade made vacant by Miss Fuller's promotion to Fair street school.

A Canard Reiterated.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 22.—The Standard's Rome correspondent positively reaffirms the statement that the pope had sent a telegram to Cardinal McCloskey in regard to the cardinal having countenanced Mr. Parnell. The correspondent asserts that explanations were demanded, and have been received at the vatican.

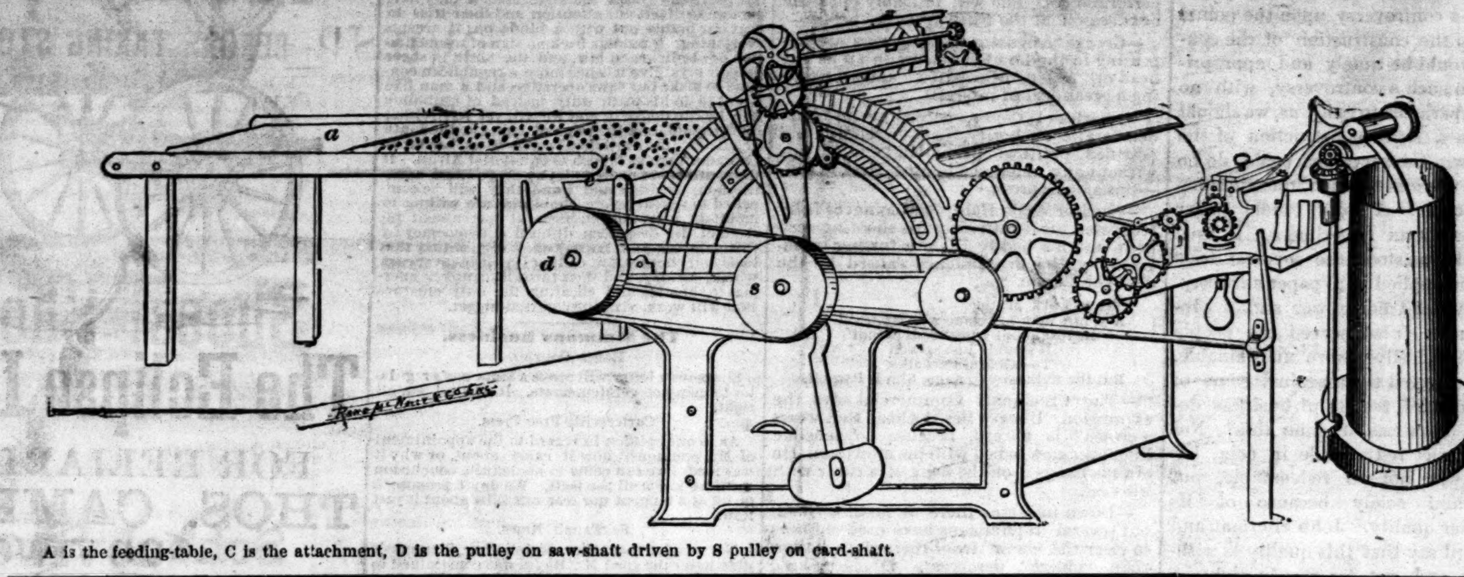
Grant and Party.

HAVANA, January 22.—General Grant and party arrived here on the steamer Admiral this morning. They were received by General Arois, civil governor of the province, and conducted to the palace where they will remain during their stay here. After making the trip to Hayti and perhaps to the island, General Grant will sail for Vera Cruz about February 12th.

Coming Back.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—The Princess Louise, marchioness of Lorne, embarked for Halifax to-day in the steamship Sarmatian.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT, WITH COMMON TOP, FLAT CARD, AND WELLMAN STRIPPER.



A is the feeding-table, C is the attachment, D is the pulley on saw-shaft driven by S pulley on card-shaft.

SEED COTTON.

The Clement Attachment and What it Will Do—Immense Economic Benefits it Will Confer on the South.

The Clement attachment is a small cotton gin used by the yarn manufacturer in connection with the top flat cotton card for converting seed cotton directly into sliver. It differs from the plantation gin in the following, viz.: The saws are smaller and are set closer together on the saw-shaft, the teeth of the saws are finer, the brush is smaller and more thickly set with bristles, the saws and brush both run much lower, and the brush runs but little faster than the saws. It also has a peculiar moter or set of combining plates, which removes the motes and trash from the lint as it is taken from the seed. The seed cotton is cleaned of all dust, grit, and much leaf trash and motes before it is passed to the attachment, by a small and inexpensive machine called the cotton-cleaner. It occupies a space of only 40x40x48 inches. The size of the gin is regulated by the size of the card with which it is to be connected. The extreme dimensions of a gin for a thirty-six inch card are 18x18x56 inches. It is framed to fit the frame of the card, in place of the licker-in and lap roll as used in the old method, which entitles it to the appellation "attachment." The Clement attachment, therefore, is simply the plantation or Whitney gin so modified and improved by Clement and others that it works in direct connection with the manufacturer's card. It gently removes the lint from the seed without breaking or naping it, and transfers it to the card cylinder by means of a slow brush, without tangling, in exact proportion to the capacity or requirements of the card—no condensing, no lapping. It at once dispenses with all opening and lapping machinery, and forms a new process of manufacturing, whereby seed cotton is made directly into sliver. The sliver is then made into yarn by the usual method.

Many who may be interested in reading of the Clement attachment new process of manufacturing, may not be acquainted with yarn-making machinery, the peculiar names and offices of the different parts, and its workings. Let us, therefore, describe the old method in this connection, in order to give a clearer understanding of the new. The first operation in the old method is to open and loosen up the lint from its pressed or compressed state, and prepare it for carding. The most improved machines now in use for these purposes are the compound opener lapper and the finisher lapper with evener. The latter forms the lap, which is a kind of wide cotton bat, into a large roll called the lap roll. The lap roll is then passed to its place on the card frame, where it is slowly unrolled and fed to the card; the feeding is done by what is known as the licker-in and feed rolls. The licker-in and feed rolls are fitted to the card-frame in close proximity to the card cylinder, and, as it were, lick in the lint to the card cylinder. The card cylinder revolves under a system of top flat cards in such a manner as to comb it out, straighten, or lay parallel the fibre. The fibre thus straightened is then removed from the card cylinder by another and smaller cylinder, known as the doffer. It is then stripped from the doffer by a rapidly reciprocating comb into a thin sheet, which is passed through a guide and pair of calander rolls shaped into a continuous roll of sliver. By this method a line or system of cards is always used; the sliver from the different cards is all passed into one trough, or railway box, as it is called, and conveyed by an endless apron of belt to the railway drawing-head, where it is all united and drawn into one, and delivered to a revolving tin can. The cans so filled with sliver are passed to the drawing-frame, where the sliver is again doubled and drawn. It is then passed in the cans to the coarse speeder, where it is drawn smaller and wound on spools and then passed to the fine speeder, where the roving is doubled, drawn, and wound on other spools. Thence to the spinning-frames, where the roving is spun into yarn.

"Now, as to the new or seed cotton process. The first operation is to pass the seed cotton through the cotton-cleaner, which cleans it of all dust, grit, and much of the leaf trash and motes. It is then uniformly distributed on an endless revolving apron of the feeding table, so situated as to place it into the Clement gin, which is attached to the card. The gin takes the lint from the seed, the brush takes it from the gin, and the card cylinder takes it from the brush. It is then carded, drawn, roved, and spun as by the old method. By this process there is no tangling, naping, cutting or breaking the fibre—no packing, no condensing, no opening, no picking nor lapping. The advantages that this process presents over the old method, to both the manufacturer and the producer, may be briefly summed up as follows, namely: To the manufacturer, a great saving in amount and cost of machinery, motive power, operative and contingent expenses, less waste, less danger from fire, a superior quality and increased quantity of production. It at once relieves the producer of all ginning and baling machinery, with their many attendant expenses, amounting to millions of dollars annually.

John V. Stribling, Westminster, S. C., agent for the sale of patent and projector of new process cotton factories, is prepared to furnish all machinery required.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Trouble Again Brewing in Afghanistan—The Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch from Cabul to the Standard says matters here are very unsettled. An outbreak is possible at any time, and is almost certain to occur as soon as the snow melts. Mahomed Jan is very popular among the Afghanists, who will willingly follow him again when called upon. They do not admit their defeat, but say they were only dispersed because they had no cannon with which to dislodge the British from Shirpur. The next time they say they will have cannon. Mohamed Jan is actively preparing for another rising. The Kohistonis are quiet, but can't be relied on to remain so when disturbances recommence. The excitement at Logar continues. The British position at Shirpur has been greatly strengthened, but it is too extensive to be held by a part of the garrison, should many troops be sent out for offensive operations. There is an uncertainty as to whether the British intend to hold or abandon the country works to their disadvantage.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 22.—The corpses of fifty of the victims of the explosion in the Lycette colliery at Newcastle-under-Tyne yesterday morning have now been recovered. Of the twelve persons got out of the mine alive yesterday, five have died and the others are dying.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 22.—A bill has been introduced in the bundsrath providing for an increase of the German army by 13 new regiments, 32 field batteries and a battalion of pioneers. This increase will require an additional annual outlay of seventeen million marks.

Results of the Boom.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 22.—The January invoice of the various iron and glass manufacturing concerns in this city and vicinity show the results of the present business boom. The Ætna iron works has declared a 10 per cent. cash dividend; the Bellaire mill, 16 per cent.; the Wheeling iron and nail works, 10 per cent., and the Benwood company 15 per cent. There are other concerns yet to follow that will show a similar result. The Laughlin nail works show large earnings, as also do the various glass concerns. The industries of this region were never in a more prosperous condition.

Matrimony by the Wholesale.

CHICAGO, January 22.—A Bloomington, Ill., special says that George Franklin Faulks was arrested yesterday at Springfield for bigamy. A year ago he married Ida Sairidge, daughter of a widow in Clinton, Ill., and brought her here and deserted her. It has since appeared that Faulks has a wife in Mt. Auburn, one near Champaign, one at Williamsville, one at Winterset, Ia., and it is believed also one at Harrisburg, Pa., where he has been wanted for forgery, arson, etc., for some years. He is 35 years of age and good-looking. He was arrested by the Bloomington police at his father's house in Springfield.

Parnell at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—Parnell arrived here at 1 p.m. yesterday. He was met at the depot by a committee headed by Governor Williams. During the day he was visited by committees from Peoria, Chicago, Davenport, Springfield, O., and Logansport, Ind. In the evening the grand opera house was crowded with both Irish and American citizens to welcome the great Irish agitator. Parnell spoke about an hour, making a powerful speech. He was followed by Governor Williams and others. A telegram from Governor Hendricks was read, regretting his inability to be present.

Bloody Work With a Razor.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—This morning two prisoners, Patrick Guilford alias Manning, and Edward Connelly, became involved in a quarrel in the hall of the Newport, Ky., jail. In the heat of anger, Connelly drew a razor and made at Guilford, and seized him by the throat. The latter succeeded in wresting the razor from Connelly's hand, and with one desperate slash across the throat almost severed Connelly's head from his body. The jugular vein was completely severed, and death followed instantly. The two prisoners were in jail awaiting trial for minor offenses.

A Wife-Murderer Convicted.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—A special to the Gazette from Troy, Ohio, says that the jury in the Mitchell case, after one hour of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Mitchell is a colored man and was on trial for the murder of his wife. The crime was committed more than a year ago. She was found in a lane with her head and hands severed from her body. The defense was insanity.

Mexican Sympathy.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 10.—The government has ordered the celebrated castle of Chapultepec to be refitted for the reception of General Grant and party. The castle is about two miles from the city, overlooking the entire Mexican valley and the City of Mexico. A house is also being prepared in the city to enable the party to alternate between town and country.

Illinois Wheat Crop.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 22.—Advance sheets from the crop of the state board of agriculture show that the winter wheat average now sown in Illinois is 2,658,826, or 25 per cent. greater than last year, and considerably larger than the average of any preceding year.

A Foul Murder.

WICHITA, KS., January 22.—This morning George Duncan, living in Ohio township, in this county, was found on the prairie near his home dead, with his throat cut. He lived alone, and but little doubt is entertained of a foul murder.

ALL AROUND US.

Savannah, Griffin, Conyers, Gainesville, Etc.

CONYERS, January 22.—James McKnight, colored, has sued the county for $12,000 damages, caused by his falling through a bridge last August. George S. Thomas, of Atlanta, is leading counsel for the plaintiff.——Farmers predict a bad year for the wheat crop.

NEWNAN, January 22.—The county court has been in session this week, and brought to town quite a number of countrymen as jurors and witnesses.——The wife of Hon. P. H. Brewster is dangerously ill. He is off in Douglass county, having left before his wife was taken so dangerous.——The young man who took the cotton and team from our streets the other day and ran off with it was gloriously drunk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, January 22.—The grand lodge of B'nai Brith to-day increased the dues of members forty cents for the benefit of the orphans' fund. A handsome banner was presented to D. H. Stern, representing Monticello lodge 214, at Charlottesville, Va., that lodge having made the greatest contribution to the orphans' fund. The lodge adjourned to meet at Baltimore, January 20, 1881. Most of the delegates left the city to-night.

GAINESVILLE, January 21.—At the residence of the bride's mother, yesterday, Miss Annie Gaines was married to Mr. W. A. Dunegan. Both the bride and groom live near this place, and are excellent young people.——The prisoners now confined in our jail have made several attempts to gain their escape by planning attacks upon Sheriff Gaines, but all their efforts have failed. They took the slats off the bed steads in one of the cells and used them as "clubs of war." They have also made one attempt to burn through the floor over head with a lamp.

OPELIKA, January 21.—The accident to Mrs. Green S. Johnson happened in this way: She was in her own room surrounded by her children, when one of them took a pistol from the mantel. The pistol went off in the hands of the child, and the ball pierced the left side of the mother, producing, what is thought at this writing, a mortal wound. Mr. Johnson is traveling for a Louisville house, and his whereabouts is not now known. Drs. McCoy and Shepherd were called in to see Mrs. Johnson, but as yet are unable to give an opinion. She is in a stupor, but whether from the shock, or from hemorrhage, the physicians could not determine.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, January 22.—After the rain of last night the weather is a little more pleasant. The attendance is fair. There were three races. The first, Bonaventure stakes, for three-year-olds. Starters: Mamie Fields and Lucky Hit—Mamie the favorite at three to one. Mamie Fields won in two straight heats easy. Time 1:48½, 1:46. The second race was a mile dash. Starters: Hattie F., Aaron, Buckshot and Shortfellow—Hattie F. the favorite at twenty to seventeen for Aaron, and the field selling for six and seven. Hattie F. won easily. Time 1:48. The third race was a mile heat. Starters: Vagrant and Hawk—Vagrant the favorite at six to one, and won an easy race. Time 1:48, 1:53.

GRIFFIN, January 22.—Yesterday a countryman came in town, and feeling patriotic over the situation, got on a big drunk. He picked a row with one of the town boys, who put a head on him in the shape of a broken nose, a cut forehead and the worst bunged up countenance that ever graced a Griffin pavement. Dr. Anthony gave him a new face of plaster and straightened his unfortunate nose. His friends then placed him in a wagon beside a coffin for a negro woman who had died on his place. Coffin and countryman made quite a suggestive picture. Poor fellow! His nose had been broken once before; one eye had been shot out, besides having had both legs broken and an arm sawed nearly off. He also received six or eight shots during the war—and yet he lives.

MACON, January 22.—The great fair of the Macon Volunteers opens to-night. The company has received contributions not only from the merchants of this city, but from every part of the north and west, aggregating in value about two thousand dollars. The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the Volunteers and their friends. The armory to-day presents a most beautiful appearance, being draped and festooned throughout with the new Georgia colors. This fair is held to raise funds to re-equip the company, and to carry it on a tour through to Virginia next summer. It is thought that $3,500 will be cleared. A full description of the armory and objects contributed, together with the names of contributors, will be given to-morrow.

ALBANY, January 21.—Mr. R. Henderson, the owner of the Hickory-Level place in the Oaky woods section of this county, is seriously ill with an attack of hemorrhagic malarial fever, an unusual disease for this season of the year. He moved here from Rome some two years ago.——The excessive drouth has emptied nearly all the cisterns in Albany, and many people are resorting to the river for water.——Prospects for a rain to-day are good.——H. M. McIntosh, editor of the Advertiser, was presented on Monday, with his birthday, with a fine silver pitcher and a baby carriage by the employes and proprietors of the paper.——Mr. Whit N. West, a well-to-do and respectable farmer of Lee county, died on Sunday night last on his place about nine miles from Leesburg. He was a good citizen and respected by all who knew him. He was about 28 or 30 years of age.

—Mrs. J. A. Courvoisier, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Wright, of Savannah, are visiting friends in the city.

THE MAINE ROW.

The Treasurer Going to Pay the Fusionists.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 22.—The fusion governor denies that he ever issued an order calling out troops. He declares that the report was a republican invention to throw discredit upon him; that they do not propose to resort to arms, although substantial offers of men and ammunition have been made from out of the state. Representative Frank Hill, of the fusion house, says that State Treasurer Charles A. White will, within forty-eight hours, begin paying money to the fusion members in need of funds. White will not give up the office of treasurer, to which he was re-elected by the fusionists, to the republican treasurer, Holbrook, who was elected yesterday. Treasurer White's bondsmen are strong fusionists, and it is said will back him up in paying the fusionists. The commissions of Governor Smith's staff bear the seal of the state.

BOSTON, January 22.—The Herald's Augusta special says the republican state government is still vigilant, keeping guards at the state-house and troops at the armories. The fusion legislature met to-day with undiminished numbers, but transacted no business of importance. Its members are discussing a proposed removal to Portland or Bridgeford. Fusionist Representative Staples took his seat in the republican house this morning, and says that others will follow his example.

AUGUSTA, January 22.—In the fusion senate to-day, a motion was made to proceed to business. Mr. Atwell opposed the motion saying "Let us go on to the state house legislature or go home." Messrs. Strickland, Ellis and others also opposed proceeding to business. Pending the action, a recess was taken to 4 p.m. Mr. Smith, the fusion governor, told a reporter to-day, that under the present circumstances he shouldn't deem it advisable to go on, but if "We had possession of the state-house, the republicans would not get in without bloodshed."

BOSTON, January 22.—An Augusta special says that the republican authorities at the state house are growing impatient over the unexpected prolongation of the fusionist governor. A member of Governor Davis's council said to-day that the fusionists would not much longer be allowed to play legislature. It is intended to arrest the fusionist secretary, Sawyer, in case he issues any documents purporting to come from the secretary of state. When Governor Davis is ready to deal with the fusionists he will do so resolutely. Republican legislators are talking seriously of taking measures to arrest the whole batch of fusionist officials on the charge of treason.

AUGUSTA, January 22.—The republican judiciary committee reported to the house to-day a bill providing that whoever shall remove from the office of the secretary of state the state seal and whoever shall abstract books, accounts, election returns etc., or having them in possession shall refuse to return them, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. The penalties vary according to the extent of the offense from one year's imprisonment and $500 fine to three year's imprisonment and $5,000 fine. The bill was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, January 22.—The fusionists held a secret caucus this afternoon to discuss the situation. A joint committee of the two houses has been appointed to consider the question of the removal of the legislature to Biddeford or Portland. The mayor of Biddeford arrived this evening and in person offered the protection of the city to the legislature should it assemble there. This assurance has somewhat strengthened the fusionists. It is stated that the questions to be sumitted to the court will be ready to-morrow. The members of the fusion and republican legislatures are beginning to fraternize.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BOSTON, January 22.—The Herald's special from Augusta, Maine, says: The outlook at midnight is more peaceful than at any time during the latter stage of the great complication. Several fusionists who are entitled to seats in the house or senate are reported on high authority to be on the verge of deserting the Union Hall legislature.

Senator George.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JACKSON, MISS., January 22.—The legislature met at noon in joint assembly and voted for United States senator. The following was the result: J. Z. George, 127; A. M. West, 14; B. K. Bruce, 5; E. C. Walthall, 1; T. W. Harris, 1. J. Z. George having received the majority of the votes cast was declared elected senator.

Senator Lamar has so far recovered that he is able to appear in the corridors of his hotel on crutches.

Robbed of $20,000.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., January 22.—A dispatch to the Leavenworth Times from Fort Reno, says: Major Brownhead, paymaster of the United States army, was robbed of $20,000 while on his way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Reno. Telegraphic communication with the department has been had but the military authorities are observing secrecy regarding the affair.

A Disastrous Fire.

CHARLESTON, January 22.—Fire broke out early this morning in the car-shed of the South Carolina railroad in this city, destroying twelve passenger coaches and twenty-seven baggage and freight cars, together with the car-shed. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The shed was insured for $5,000.

Lincoln's Walking Stick.

TROY, N. Y., January 22.—President Lincoln's walking stick, stolen from his box at the theater on the night of the assassination, has been recovered.

A TERRIBLE FLOOD

In Which a Million Dollars Worth of Property was Destroyed.

PANAMA, January 13.—Early in December Canca valley was visited by a very heavy rain. The water rose until many yards above the highest freshet mark designated by memory or traditions. The inhabitants along its course were driven from their homes. The river rose until over three miles wide and went raging through the valley carrying all before it. Several small villages were destroyed and some lives were lost. When the stream subsided everything had been destroyed in way of small crops and movables of all sorts, cattle, goats and horses all gone. The cocoa farmers visited their haciendas in boats, trying to gather their crop which had been left on the trees. They had to go armed in order to protect themselves against the immense snakes which were gathered in the branches of the trees which had been driven down the valley by the force of the water. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

The war news from the south is unimportant. It is probable that Callao is by this time blockaded.

The revolt of the negroes in the department of Chincatt ended by terrible butcheries. It was caused by malicious reports that slavery was to be established by haciendados. The negroes were dispersed by the troops.

An earthquake more severe than any since 1873 occurred near lake Ilopango, Salvador, on the 21st ult. At last accounts it was learned that San Salvador had been destroyed.

DeLesseps and party arrived at Panama on the 1st inst. and were enthusiastically received. The bishop formally bestowed the benediction and blessing of the church on the enterprise. The commission of engineers began the actual survey and estimates on the 5th.

FIRE AT KIRKWOOD.

Professor Neal's Academy Burned.

On Wednesday night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the academy of Professor Neal out at Kirkwood, was entirely destroyed by fire. A pile of straw sprinkled with kerosene was discovered under one corner of the building before the flames had made much headway. The incendiary was not apprehended. The academy was built by subscription and was not insured. It is hoped that the author of this fiendish piece of work will be brought to justice. The alarm was promptly sounded in the city, but the building being outside of the fire limits, the engines did not reach the spot.

Mr. Charles Neal requests us to state that his school will continue without interruption. He has secured a house near the site of the one destroyed, and the exercises will not be stopped even for a day.

Bad for Smoot.

Ed F. Gunter, special detective from Philadelphia, reached this city yesterday, armed with a requisition from Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, for the arrest of Benjamin S. Smoot, an employe of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine agency in Atlanta. Upon his arrival here, Detective Gunter procured the assistance of Captains Starnes and Aldridge, and the arrest was made by this trio of officers. Smoot was found at the office of the agency, where he was going under an assumed name. He knew nothing of the presence of Detective Gunter in this city until that officer laid hands on him and remarked: "Smoot, I want you to go to Philadelphia with me." The arrested party denied at first that his name was Smoot, but afterwards acknowledged that such was his name.

From Detective Gunter we learn that the charge preferred against Smoot is embezzlement. It appears that for a year he occupied the position of agent of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company at Frankfort, Pa., and that while in the employ of the company he managed to get away with the funds of the company to the amount of about $1,500.

Smoot came to Atlanta about one month ago and procured employment with the Wheeler & Wilson company at this point. During his residence in the city he has been sailing under a false name. Detective Gunter leaves this morning with his prisoner for Philadelphia.

A Fatal Explosion.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—A dispatch to the Enquirer from Brazil, Indiana, reports that an explosion occurred in the boiler room of the Veach coal mine to-day, killing R. R. Roberts, owner of the mine, and injuring Wm. Elder and a blacksmith named Jones, so that they will die.

A Difference Settled.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—The differences which have existed for several weeks between the English exporters of cotton and railroad agents, have been amicably adjusted through the committee of the cotton exchange. The English shippers now have the choice of routes to Europe via the east.

By an Incendiary.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, January 22.—The courthouse of Sharp county, at Evening Shade, was fired by an incendiary Tuesday night and entirely destroyed, together with all the county records. Loss estimated at $20,000. No insurance.

National Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 22.—The Times states to-day that it has positive information from an authoritative source, that the national democratic convention will be held at Music hall here.

Senator Gibson.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—The legislature to-day elected R. S. Gibson United States senator for six years commencing March 4th, 1883.

THE STRONG MAN

WHO IS SOUGHT BY BOTH PARTIES.

Conkling's Iniquitous Scheme for Carrying New York—The Complications it Will Cause—Thurman and Sanford E. Church Under Patriotic Inspection.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The friends of Senator Thurman now have strong hopes that he will immediately become prominent again as a candidate for the presidency. This sudden elation arises out of a proposition pending before the New York legislature to change the method of appointing electors for president and vice-president in that state. Many prominent democrats here believe that the republicans will pass this measure, and they admit that if this is done it will take New York out of the list of states which can in any contingency be carried for the democracy. Mr. John G. Thompson, whose relations to Senator Thurman are well known, said to-day that if this new measure should be adopted in New York, it would put an entirely different aspect upon the democratic contest for the nomination. As the democrats, in that event, could not calculate upon the vote of New York, it would be absolutely necessary for them to turn their attention toward securing some other doubtful state whose electoral vote would most nearly supply the loss of New York. He said that all would immediately recognize the fact that Ohio, above all other states, would be the one upon which the democrats must rely for success. To make sure of Ohio, it would be necessary to select one of her own sons as the democratic standard-bearer, and none among them would at the same time as well secure the largest vote possible in the state and also command the general support of the democratic party of the country as Mr. Thurman. Other friends of Mr. Thurman, in fact all of them here, have become suddenly possessed with this idea, and they make no concealment of the fact that they are anxious that the New York republicans should change the method of choosing their electors. Senator Eaton also expressed himself on the subject to-day, to the effect that he believed the New York republicans would adopt this measure, and, in case they did, he was willing to admit that it would be necessary for the party to look elsewhere than in New York for a candidate. They had abandoned Ohio and concluded to come east for a candidate, chiefly because they considered it absolutely necessary to carry the state of New York; but if this should be lost to them in advance, the next state in importance, and in fact one that would then be of first importance to them, would be Ohio. He was further inclined to the belief that under such circumstances Mr. Thurman would be a formidable candidate.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Chief-Justice Church, of the New York state court of appeals, is in town. As soon as his presence was known he was waited upon by John Kelly and nearly all the other prominent leaders of the anti-Tilden movement. The incident is worth noting in view of the fact that the opponents of Tilden have lately manifested a desire to fight Tildenism in the next state democratic convention by bringing forward the name of Chief-Justice Church as the choice of the New York democracy for presidential candidate. The schemes hitherto mentioned for mending the breach in the state party have failed, and unless some unlooked for reconcilement occurs the anti-Tildenites will henceforth bend their energies to the defeat of Tilden in the convention which will name delegates to the national conventions. Their idea is that they can best beat Tilden in the state convention by supporting as New York's first choice for the presidency a man who is popular with and honored by all classes of democrats. Judge Church can hardly be said to have a national reputation, but in this state his great ability, rare attainments, and unblemished character have made him one of the most potent political forces. He ranks here with Secretary Evarts, Roscoe Conkling, and Horatio Seymour as one of the most influential and powerful leaders in politics. The anti-Tilden element, at least in this state, has given up all hope that Horatio Seymour will permit his name to be used as a possible candidate. Its desire, therefore, is to oppose the Tilden interest in the state convention with the powerful and popular name of Chief-Justice Church, who, as is well known, thinks that Tilden is not a healthful factor in politics and ought to be wiped out. If the anti-Tildenites can nominate a New York delegation pledged to Church as its first choice, they will have done what they can to defeat the Tilden movement. They think it even possible that Church may prove a "dark horse" as Hayes was, and at all events that New York, after giving its complimentary vote to him, will be at liberty to support the most available man proposed by the other states. This is the latest phase of the war against Tilden, and the belief prevails that his interests, so far as New York is concerned, are more seriously threatened by this move than by any previous plot of his enemies.

MR. CONKLING'S NEW SCHEME.

Correspondence New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The movement in the New York legislature to change the established practice of choosing electors for president by general ticket has produced a profound impression in all political circles here at the capital. To suppose that so grave a proposition could be ventured without having been well considered and matured by the republican leaders, or that it is merely tentative, with a view of testing public opinion on a hazardous political expedient, would be absurd.

That bill was introduced without any previous announcement, and was a surprise to both parties not in the secrets of the managers. This fact is of itself significant as to the design of the scheme. Only the faithful few who run the machine and who dictate the party policy, with their staff in the legislature, were permitted to know when and by whose hand the trap was to be sprung into which the unwary and the feebly protesting moderates will ultimately fall.

The inspiration of this trick, to take away from the body of the people of New York their accustomed privilege of voting squarely for a full ticket of electors, which is the nearest approach to voting directly for president of their choice, is easily traced. Mr. Conkling last fall, and on previous occasions, assumed the democratic theory of the presidential campaign to rest on the following basis, Given 138 votes from the solid south, add Indiana, 15, and New York, 35, and the democratic candidate would be elected by 3 majority. Therefore, said he, New York is the necessary factor to make this calculation a success. Hence the importance of breaking the column by hook or crook, in order to elect a republican. To that object, above and beyond all others, Mr. Conkling's efforts, ability and boldness have been directed. The last three test elections have demonstrated that the republican party, under his management, is in a minority on the popular vote. The figures are worthy of notice. Here they are:

1876.

PRESIDENT.

Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
521,949	489,207	1,987

Tilden's majority over both....30,755

1878.

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Bradley, d.	Danforth, r.	Tucker, g.	VanCott, pro.
356,451	391,112	75,133	4,294

Republican majority over democrat....34,661
Republican minority on total vote....40,472

1879.

GOVERNOR.

Robinson, dem.	Cornell, rep.	Kelly, b. d.	Lewis, grb'k.	Mears, pro.
375,790	418,567	77,566	20,286	4,437

Cornell's majority over Robinson....42,777
Cornell's minority against Robinson and Kelly....34,789
Cornell's minority on total vote....59,512

These consecutive expressions at the ballot box have informed Mr. Conkling that his machine electors for president cannot be chosen this year, if a proper candidate be nominated by the opposition. The word opposition, instead of regular democrat, is used deliberately to express an exact idea, because the former means success, and the latter means defeat, next November. Amid the peculiarities of Mr. O'Conor's recent letter, there was one phrase which stiff-backed bourbons would do well to ponder and to take counsel by. He said with emphasis, and with prophetic truth, too:

"I am constrained to regard it as absolutely impossible that any one called a democrat should prevail in the next presidential election."

Mr. Conkling proposes by a revolutionary trick to overthrow the consecrated usage in New York, and to strike down the popular mode of appointing electors, now accepted all over the union. Or, in other words, he intends to repeal the present law of a general ticket, and to substitute for it an election by congressional districts under the existing apportionment. By this he would expect to carry nineteen or twenty of the thirty-three, even if the two electors at large were carried by the opposition.

If this programme should succeed, the democratic calculation, as stated by Mr. Conkling, of the solid south, backed by Indiana and New York, would be upset, and the republican chance to elect a candidate would be largely increased. It may be asked, will Mr. Conkling dare to drive this measure through and thus to defy public opinion? Certainly he will do it, because it is the only mode by which his aim can be compassed, if at all. With a revolt against him by the young scratchers and anti-third termers inevitable, and defeat staring him in the face before the people, he is forced to this resort of circumventing a free and full vote.

Of course the republican legislature, with a majority of two-thirds in the senate and more than three-fifths in the house, will do whatever the leaders may order. Discipline and dictation have made them obedient instruments of arrogant authority. A few may at first be inclined to resist, but their scruples will yield to the expectation of reward or to menaces of prescription. Your cowardly politician dreads most of all things to be caught in a minority of bolters and malcontents, which would throw him out of the regular line.

Behind this movement the figure of the strong man for a third term looms up at full length. He cannot carry New York if the people are allowed to vote their true sentiments, and therefore it is proposed to jockey them out of nearly two-thirds of the electors of the state by transferring the choice to gerrymandered districts. It is essentially a Grant scheme. This is one of the results of the great fraud by which the presidency was stolen, and the consummation of which Mr. Conkling was morally pledged to prevent when he fled to Baltimore the day that the electoral vote of Louisiana, with false and forged certificates, were counted.

The democratic managers, who in their little short-sighted way have been electing a president on paper and telling the world that New York was the pivotal state, and that this or that man alone could carry it, and therefore no other candidate must be considered but one in that category, find themselves in a demoralized condition by this flank march on their chief work. With the factions fighting each other like Kilkenny cats, they were in a bad way enough before Conkling played this card. But now they are shocked and paralyzed with fear.

Tilden, Seymour, Church, Hancock, Bayard, McClellan, English, Parker, Randolph, and other aspirants whose hopes were founded on the theory of carrying New York, all go by the board at one fell swoop if the bill to choose electors by congressional districts should become a law, as it surely will do. Their capital, like the ghost of Banquo, will then vanish into thin air.

Some of the small fry "statesmen," in view of the unexpected turn in the political situation, proposed to reform the democratic lines and fall back on Ohio for refuge. That sort of campaign is what might be expected from the Lilliputians who have been attempting to do the business of full-grown men, and who have already done their best to destroy the confidence of the country in the majorities of congress.

It is easy for the democracy, uniting with the best elements of opposition to stalwartism and to a third term, to elect the next president. The people want rest from sectional strife, and desire to preserve their institutions from the threatened danger of imperialism. They are ready to take a sound conservative union man, whose record for integrity and fairness will not be disputed, and who is free from the taint of extreme partisanship. The independent voters hold the balance of power, and will decide the presidency. They dislike Grantism, but they detest bourbonism. The democrats want to get the republicans out of office. That is the first step by which they can ever get into possession of the government. Will they have sense enough to profit by the opportunity? That is the great question now, and who can answer it with faith and authority?

THE SOUTHERN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Atlanta in the Field for its Location.

Pursuant to the call published yesterday a number of prominent citizens assembled at the mayor's office, and the meeting was organized by the election of Mayor W. L. Calhoun as chairman and W. D. Ellis as secretary.

Commissioner Orr, who was present, explained the situation of affairs and the great importance to the educational interests of the state of the location of the normal school in Georgia. He said that he could express no preference for any particular location, but that he was exceedingly anxious to secure the removal to Georgia—he wanted to present propositions from different places and would be glad to have a liberal offer from Atlanta. Professor J. W. Glenn, of the Martin institute, followed in an earnest and appropriate talk in which he said that to the place selected would come an annual expenditure of some sixty-five thousand dollars. This money would come in the way of six thousand dollars from the state, six thousand from the Peabody fund, and about two hundred dollars each from the students, who would attend in large numbers. Alderman R. C. Mitchell, in an earnest and forcible talk, said that Atlanta should move in the matter, and he made some timely suggestions as to how the city could act in the premises. He said that whatever proposition was made ought to come from some source which had the right and ability to make and carry out the tender.

Mayor Calhoun, W. M. Brown, W. H. Patterson, Dr. E. J. Roach and others, made appropriate remarks, all recognizing the importance of action and favoring the making of as liberal a proposition as is possible under the circumstances.

Dr. E. J. Roach, who had been an earnest advocate of the state normal school bill in the legislature, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted—to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, to confer with the mayor and council, with the view of ascertaining from the state school commissioner, what amount will be necessary to secure the location of the normal school here, and to urge on the mayor and council the propriety of taking such steps as will secure the location in this city.

The following committee was appointed: Dr. E. J. Roach, H. I. Kimball, C. E. Boynton, E. P. Howell and G. W. Adair. Mr. Richard Peters and Mr. E. E. Rawson each tendered valuable and eligible sites for the buildings, and on motion of Mr. Kimball thanks were tendered for the liberal offers made. There was a general manifestation of interest on the subject, and it is fair to conclude that our city will show her accustomed enterprise and liberality in the premises. Atlanta, on account of her many local advantages and accessibility to all sections of the south, with anything like a liberal offer, will stand a good chance to secure the location in her limits of this great and much needed institution.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

LEAP year parties are popular in Louisiana.

THE indications are that the Florida state fair will be the best ever held.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., is to have a cotton factory with a capital stock of $270,000.

THE new market house in Lexington, Ky., will cost $20,000.

THE Alabama river is falling, but is still in fine boating order.

THE receipts of eggs this year in New Orleans have been 100,000 dozen, representing $78,000.

THE Knoxville water-works are involved in legal difficulties. The contractors are financially embarrassed.

ARE the Hot Springs of Arkansas healthy? A great many drug stores and quack doctors are there.

LOUISIANA'S sugar crop will be 185,000 hogsheads. No matter, we send $100,000,000 abroad for more.

INDICATIONS point to the full opening for business of the Cincinnati Southern road on February 1st.

WHITE labor can be had in sufficient quantity to supply the place of negroes who have gone to Kansas from New Iberia parish, Louisiana.

LABOR agents have been arrested in Uniontown, Alabama, for procuring hands for other states without having paid the tax.

GUANO shipments through Charlotte are so large that it is next to impossible to get the cars to transfer it.

AT a friendly contest at rifle shooting at Palmetto Grand Range, near Charleston, Buffalo Bill at two hundred yards, struck on the fly a number of half-dollar pieces that were thrown up into the air.

MANUFACTURING south pays. At a sale in Charleston Tuesday, Langley manufacturing company stock, par value $100 per share, brought $130.50. Charleston bagging manufacturing company stock, par value $100 per share, brought $127.50.

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	six months.
"	2 50	three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50	a year.
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
" " Clubs of 10,	12 50	"
" " Clubs of 20,	20 00	"
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23 1880

THE library fair in Brown's block will determine whether the popular and useful association that furnishes the people of the city with books and periodicals, is to have a home of its own, and therefore permanence, or not. There is not a property holder or a man of family in the city who can afford to let the fair become pecuniarily a failure. It should not only be a success, but a very great success. Let all attend it.

FULL reports show that 59½ miles of railroad track were laid in this state in 1879, against 67 miles in 1878, none in 1877, 42 miles in 1876, 4 miles in 1875, 5 miles in 1874, 122 miles in 1873, and 46 miles in 1872. The mileage of the past year consisted of 13 miles of narrow gauge between Rockmart and Cedartown, 7½ miles of narrow gauge between Kingsboro and Hamilton, 16 miles of narrow gauge between Bowers and Hartwell, 13 miles of narrow gauge on the Marietta and North Georgia road, and 10 miles of the standard gauge from Wadley to Louisville. The mileage of 1880 in the state will probably exceed 200 miles.

THE contest for the senatorship in Mississippi has ended happily. General J. Z. George will make a good senator, and the state has paid a debt that she could not afford to ignore. To General George she owes her deliverance from the reconstructionists more than to any other man, for it was he who organized the democrats in the final struggle that drove Ames and all his crowd from the state. He was afterwards made chief-justice of the state—a position that he still holds; but he has long had senatorial aspirations. He will be a worthy colleague of Senator Lamar. Senator Bruce, whose seat he takes, will retire in March, 1881.

THE Albany correspondent of the New York Tribune recently interviewed the republican members of the New York legislature in order to ascertain each man's choice among the candidates for the presidency. Grant leads all the rest largely. In the senate 11 Grant men were found, 1 who favors "Grant or Blaine," and 1 Sherman. The balance were non-committal. In the house only 3 Sherman men were found, against 35 outspoken advocates of Grant's nomination. These figures are—greatly to the discomfort of the Tribune—proof positive that Conkling can have the state delegation pledged to Grant, and no one doubts that he will do so if he can.

YEARS and years ago, before the national debt was considered a national blessing, the government found itself in possession of some twenty-eight millions of dollars that it did not need. A dividend was therefore declared, but the twenty-six beneficiary states of that day were charged with the sums they received, and those sums have been carried on the treasury books ever since. As no one expects the twenty-six states to repay the money, and as the twenty-six states are able to-day to prevent any such demand, and as the government is not suffering for money and is not likely to do so, we cannot see any sense in keeping the entries in question any longer on the treasury books. Let the items be expunged.

THE democrats of Louisiana selected the right man when they decided to put General Gibson in Kellogg's seat in March, 1883. He is conservative and pratical; is a forcible speaker, a parliamentarian of long experience, a patient worker, well educated, and possessing a thorough knowledge of affairs. He will, in a word, make an excellent senator from the outset of his term. He is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1832. He served in the armies of the confederacy, rising through the different grades to the command of a division. After the war he resumed the practice of law in New Orleans, and became largely interested in planting. He was elected to the forty-third congress, but was denied admission. Beginning with the forty-fourth congress he has served continually in the house, winning there a high reputation, and commanding the attention of that body at will.

The Normal School Location.

We elsewhere present a report of a meeting of the citizens of Atlanta, held yesterday, to make a proposition in writing to the commissioners of the Peabody fund relative to a permanent location of the new normal school. This is an important matter—one that should be well considered by the people of this city. The competition for this school will be very active in all parts of the state, and liberal subscriptions will be made up to secure the prize. We believe it should be located in Atlanta. We believe it is very greatly to Atlanta's interest to have it so located; but some other town will certainly secure the valuable college unless council and the citizens generally of this city give the subject prompt and serious attention. We are glad to be able to state that Atlanta has two citizens in Mr. Peters and Mr. Rawson who show by their liberal offers that they appreciate the importance of securing the location of the school. There are not two more sagacious men in the city; and if the institution becomes a part of our educational facilities, we will doubtless be indebted to their liberality. Action is needed in this matter, and we hope every citizen will read the report of yesterday's meeting with a view to helping the city to gather in a college that may prove to be the nucleus of other institutions of similar character and value.

The Clement Attachment.

AS THE CONSTITUTION was the first journal in the country to call the attention of the public to the importance of the invention known as the Clement attachment it seems proper to occasionally recur to a subject about which so much has been written in these columns. We present elsewhere a pictorial representation of the attachment which gives a fair idea of the astonishing simplicity of the machine—a simplicity which misled manufacturers who are accustomed to complicated machinery, and which has caused superficial observers to underrate the importance of the relations that must exist between the attachment and small farming communities in all sections of the south. One prominent manufacturer dismisses the machine with the remark that it will never be used in large factories. This fact is really the chief recommendation of the machine. It recommends itself chiefly to cotton-growing neighborhoods, and is the basis of ultimate cooperation between the cotton-planting interests of the south, great and small. Capital cannot monopolize it. Its cheapness, apparent clumsiness and wonderful simplicity recommend it, not to manufacturers, but to the cotton planters themselves, who are desirous of pocketing the enormous profits that exist between the cotton in the seed and the cotton in the shape of yarn. One of the attachments has recently been set up at Corinth, Mississippi, and is in successful operation, and during the present year hundreds will go into operation in all parts of the south. It is only a question of time. Those who are doubtful as to the utility of the invention need only wait until an attachment is in successful operation somewhere in their neighborhood where they will have time to examine its methods and witness its success.

The Tools of Providence.

The Springfield Republican, commenting upon the fact that the exodus fever is gradually spreading all over the south, nips our hopes in the bud by remarking that there is small chance, after all, that the movement will ever take off more than the floating population. While even this would be in some respects a boon to the south, we are inclined to believe that the exodus is about to go beyond the designs of its instigators, and we are of the opinion that the coming spring and summer will put northern charity to a severe test. While we know that the real interests of the negro lie in the south, we also know his peculiarities of temperament; and we know, moreover, that as long as northern benevolence provides a fund for those who leave their homes, the stream of negro emigrants from the south will steadily increase until nearly the entire colored population has made the experiment. Awhile ago, we made a sincere effort to advise the negroes against this new folly, but we are convinced (not taking into consideration the welfare of the colored people, or the merely temporary interests of the southern farmers) that the movement is not only calculated to subserve the best interests of the south, but will solve a very serious and perplexing problem by removing the negro wholly from the arena of sectional politics. Both these results are to be devoutly prayed for; nevertheless we shall make no effort to promote the exodus. On the other hand, we shall not attempt to stay the tide. It will open up the finest agricultural region under the sun to all the possibilities that await the advent of a thriftier class of farmers, and it will remove the colored man forever from politics. He may decide political issues, indeed, but he will no longer be an issue himself. A new era will dawn upon the south. If the result we anticipate is finally brought about we shall not complain because providence selected as its most fitting tools the unscrupulous politicians who inaugurated the colored exodus.

An Opportunity for Democrats.

We have insisted, and we shall continue to insist, that the democratic leaders in congress make the question of tariff revision a well-defined issue of party policy. It is a policy which would commend itself to the great body of the people in every part of the country, and would even commend itself to honest protectionists—those who are in favor of protecting special industries instead of building up a system of monopolies. Upon such an issue, the people and honest men everywhere would be arrayed, not against the theory of protection, nor against any healthy industry, but against the abuses of the system and against the outrageous monopolies which these abuses have built up. Take the blood tax on quinine, for instance. No honest protectionist can be found who will defend that outrage. The New York Tribune, the leading protection organ, advocated the repeal of the duty. And yet, this is only one example out of hundreds of items that might be subjected to revision or be repealed altogether. Take also the enormous duty on steel rails. That is directly a tax upon the railroads, but eventually it comes out of the pockets of the people who travel or who have freights that must be transported. Whether the railroads buy their rails at home or abroad, this tax must be paid, for while the demand continues, and while the home monopoly is unable to supply that demand, the price of English rails, duty paid, will be precisely that of American rails. A tax of $28 a ton is not protection, and no genuine protectionist can defend it. It is a tax upon the people in the interest of a monopoly.

We would have the democrats in congress make a tariff revision in detail the policy of the party, and we would have this revision proceed, not in opposition to the theory of protection, nor in favor of the doctrine of free trade, but in the interests of the great mass of the people, the producers and the consumers, and in opposition to monopoly. This is a most vital matter—one which will carry any party to victory, but it is to be feared that the democrats will hesitate and dally until it is too late to make tariff revision the policy of the party.

The Points at Issue.

With respect to what has been or may be said about the unconstitutionality of the legal tender act by those who are disposed to defend and applaud the Sherman-Bayard proposition, it is sufficient to say that if the experiment were an untried one—if it were proposed now, for the first time in the history of the government, to issue a legal tender paper currency—a controversy upon the points involved in the construction of the constitution would be timely and appropriate; and in such a controversy, with no light of experience to guide us, we should insist upon a strict construction of the organic law. Conservatism could do no less. But there is no such question before the people. A legal tender paper currency is not an experiment. It is a success. It has stood the severest tests that can be applied to a paper currency. It has survived a fierce war and a prolonged panic. It has served the people when gold and silver were unattainable, and has protected them against some of the most direful results of business depression. How has it done this? Not because it was redeemable in coin, because it was not so redeemable, but simply and solely because of its legal tender quality. John Sherman and Mr. Bayard say that this quality is without value, and yet for nearly eighteen years it has been the only value possessed by the currency of the people. The poorest man could pay his debts with the greenback whether there was an ounce of gold in the country; and when there was no more war, its value as a debt-paying currency steadily increased. The people had faith that the government would stand by its pledge made at a time when they were forced to loan it money. That pledge was that the promissory notes given to the people in return for the money forcibly borrowed from them should be a legal tender with which they could pay their public and private debts. Now our position is that the question whether the legal tender act was technically, theoretically or really unconstitutional has no proper bearing upon the controvery. It is sufficient to know that the people have not been wronged, and that their interests have not been made to suffer. It is sufficient to know that no good purpose would be served by stripping the paper currency of the country of its legal tender quality; that it would shock our financial system, and place it in the power of the eastern banks to force a suspension of specie payments. As for Mr. Bayard, he knows very well that his resolution will not be adopted, but he will inflict a speech upon the readers of the Congressional Record and strengthen his eastern interests. The whole affair smacks so strongly of the arts and purposes of the demagogue, that it is almost impossible to discuss the subject without doing unintentional injustice to the motives of a clever, but very narrow-minded man.

CHANDLER hopes to regain the confidence of the New Hampshire republicans by tempting the democrats to allude to him as Exodus Bill.

THE New York Tribune prints an appreciative sketch of Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore. It may be said that Mr. Ford has compelled recognition in the metropolis. In the south he has long been known as the ablest and most enterprising theatrical manager in the country. This entire section depends upon him to furnish the most of its amusements, and nearly all that is first-class.

BLAINE'S sentimental spasms have gone into winter quarters.

THE New York Times has a headline "Maine in Rightful Hands." Typographical errors will occur in the best regulated establishments. The line should read: "Maine in Right Full Hands." They do say the republican guardians of the state kept the mouth of the demijohn hot while the controversy was pending.

AN Ohio paper says Bancroft is not the father of any children, but that he has two grandchildren. An Ohio man always computes results without regard to cause. This is one of the misfortunes of Buckeye politics.

CHASTINE COX thinks if he could get out now he would have an opportunity of getting into good society.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, used to be a page in the body in which he now holds his seat. If, after living honestly and virtuously until he becomes matured in goodness, a man is no better than a congressman, we may well inquire with the amiable Mr. Mallock whether life is worth living.

THE Maine fusionists continue to fuse and refuse.

COLONEL COLE was not only the victim of the blackest kind of ingratitude, but of bad faith—and bad faith of a sort that the worst elements of society would scorn to practice. The colonel will doubtless learn that to make a parcel of railroad men rich doesn't improve their moral tone to any great degree. There can never be any such thing as confidence until a healthy public sentiment makes business immorality odious.

THE men who were indefinitely bribed in Maine are very indefinite about the matter. The probabilities are that they have been seen again. Some men are easily seen.

STEVENSON, the man who is said to have sold Colonel Cole out, is getting quite a boom. The esteemed Courier-Journal says it is not the first time Stevenson has gone back on a friend. We are firmly of the opinion that it is Stevenson, and not Colonel Cole, who is to be pitied. The world is wide and public opinion is lax, but the stigma of having acted in bad faith is a very large load for one man or any set of men to carry.

BLAINE'S substitute was spoiling for a fight.

LITTLE wrecker Chittenden, of New York, is still whooping and yelling about the currency. The country will never have any real and lasting peace until Chit is taken out and bored for the hollow horn.

COLONEL DELANCY KANE, the eminent New York hostler, led the German at a fashionable metropolitan sociable the other day. Why is not Colonel Kane tooting his Tally-ho, in order that the daily journals may have something to write leading editorials about?

IF Blaine becomes too popular among the republicans, John Sherman can claim that his little Jenks did the business.

THE Philadelphia Times wants new associated press agents in Maine. The news was somewhat warped along at first, and this fact caused many devout democrats to put their feet in it by abusing Garcelon.

IN GENERAL.

—Senator Thurman is suffering from neuralgia.

—Garibaldi is divorced and free. Hi! Steboy! Mollie Oliver.

—There was no fighting and Mr. Blaine's substitute is out of a job.

—Zero has showed his head in Michigan but once this year.—Detroit Free Press.

—"Pinafore" has reached the 500th performance in London.

—A Zulu princess, Amazulu, has arrived in London with her suite.

—The Buffalo Express calls Josh Billings the "philosophical annihilator of orthography."

—New York's valuation is $946,526,650, being an increase in one year of more than $28,300,000.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser notices that the homeliest man always gets the prettiest wife.

—Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, prospective duke of Portland, who is now in New York, is the fiancee of Miss Livingstone, of that city.

—Mr. J. H. Haverly is reported as having secured Sara Bernhardt for $100,000 for 100 performances. She will probably open the next season at the Fifth Avenue theater.

—George Augustus Sala's letters are appearing in the London Telegraph under the head of "America Revisited," and are exciting a great deal of interest.

—Charles O'Conor, according to good democratic authority, is a "wretched old petrified political pessimist." And this without any reference to Mrs. Hicks-Lord.—Buffalo Express.

—Senator Wade Hampton has never fully recovered his health since his shooting accident, and his bodily ills are further intensified by the despondency caused by the death of his son.

—New York Mail:

A young man has come who a yarn'll
Repeat about Irish needs carnal
It sounds just as well
To call him Parnell,
But the right way to name him is Parnell.

—The Cincinnati Commercial says the expression "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is absurd, because no sensible king ever goes to bed with his crown on. He always hangs it on the back of a chair with his vest.

—Down in Maine there is no bloodshed, but several republicans have used old hoes to clear the snow from their path, rather than "oblige" democrats by borrowing snow-shovels from them. Revenge is sweet and glorious!

—A new and very effective way for protecting one's self against draughts has been devised for the benefit of Lord Cairns, lord chancellor of England. He is sheltered from air by a threefold plate glass screen, a novel device in which a special virtue is said to lie.

—If you have the blues, or are out of employment, and wish something to relieve the monotony in the shape of newspaper notoriety just take off your hat and coat and lay them on the river bank for a few days; then secrete yourself and watch the papers closely.—Indianapolis Herald.

—No longer by the river
We wander as of yore,
To listen to the surging
Of the ripples on the shore.
Gone are those days of gladness,
Of pleasure and of peace—
She's been and gone and married
A sergeant of police.

—The death is announced, from Athens, of Emmanuel Kokkinos, the most eminent of Greek jurisconsults, and the holder of the chair of jurisprudence in the university of Athens. It was Mr. Kokkinos who was lately deputed to visit France for the purpose of conferring upon Gambetta the diploma of honorary member of the academy of Greece.

—For real spite give us a woman, and the more beautiful the more spiteful. What envy, hatred and malice exists with regard to Mrs. Langtry! She brought into fashion the fur cape. A rival beauty, who had not brought into fashion anything, immediately clad her coachman in one, and now we see flunkeys of all sorts wearing the famous "Langtry cape."—London (England) Sporting Times.

—John McCullough has had great and steady prosperity this season—having already earned over $20,000, as his own share, clear of expenses. Yet we read in print that "our tragedians received less favorable support than in former years." Nonsense! The best actors were never so well paid as they are now, in this country, and they never received so much attention as they do now, from all classes of the people.

—General Roberts has been revising the fortifications, and generally extending his position. Two high hills on the west of the city are being crowned by strong block houses, which will partly command the neighboring defile. Communications between Shirpur and Bala Hissar will be secured by the erection of f rt fi d posts on the Siah Sang hills. The river will be bridged between Siah Sang and Shirpur. All the walls within a thousand yards of Shirpur are being leveled and roads are making in all directions.

—Charles O'Conor is but 76 years of age, and highly susceptible to the charms of the gentle sex, there is nothing improbable in the report of his marital engagement with Mrs. Hicks-Lord. Happily, there are no impertinent youngsters to endeavor to procure a writ de inquirendo lunatico because the venerable gentleman may have resolved on so praiseworthy a course. Mr. O'Conor may take gloomy views of the future of the republic, and presage woe to the democracy, but the proper inference from the interesting report of his proposed marriage is that his heart is in the right place.

—Our friend, Mr. F., has a youngster in his employ who is destined to be one of the bright and shining lights among the coming men if his brilliant prospects do not end in smoke. The other day his employer detected the fumes of a fragrant Havana proceeding from the room where the boy was in the habit of eating his dinner. Upon investigating the matter he found our hero—if the subject warrants the appellation—seated upon a barrel, complacently smoking the remains of what was evidently a "twenty-five center." "How's this," says Mr. F., "aren't you rather extravagant in your tastes, young man?" Oh, no, sir!" says young hopeful, not at all disconcerted, adding, in a confidential and impressive manner: "I tell you what it is, Mr. F.; I've got the best butt route in Boston. It takes in the Parker house, and the whole of court square!"—Boston Journal of Commerce.

—Archbishop Purcell is failing rapidly under the weight of years and the great calamity which has overtaken his diocese. He has given up all attempts to administer the affairs of the church, and is in retirement at the convent in Brown county. According to recent reports he has grown so feeble that he has to be helped from one room to another. No special disease is afflicting him, but there has recently been a very perceptible loss of strength, and grave fears are entertained that he will not be able to recover it. His grace is in his eighty-first year. The financial troubles of the past year would have broken down many men in the prime of life. The venerable prelate has the matter constantly on his mind, and with the disappointment at not having been relieved months ago by a coadjutor of the great responsibilities of his office, there comes now a prospect of a forced sale of the churches of the diocese, which it has been the work of his lifetime to build.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—John McCullough gives an entertaining account of his first leanings toward the drama. It was in a Philadelphia shop—as related in the News of that city—that the boy John began his working life as an apprentice in chairmaking. In the same shop was an intelligent old mechanic named Burke, whose busy life had been brightened by much hard reading, who was continually reciting Shakespeare, greatly to the boy's delight. Burke's favorite amusement, when slightly enlivened by the wine cup, was to murder young McCullough with a paint brush, and then recite with exceeding great effect over him, Marc Antony's speech over the dead Cæsar. "I became perfectly enraptured with the man," says the actor, "and made such a patient, accomodating corpse for him that he finally made me a present of a copy of Shakespeare. From that day the doom of the chairmaking business so far as I was concerned, was sealed forever."

Leviathan Monopolies.

New York Star.

The most potent and insidious element of danger to the general interests of the public, to day, is the rapid growth of monopoly.

Capital, controlled by a few men, has of late years developed an ambition to reign supreme in the domain of certain great industries, and is steadily and stealthily pushing its schemes to a triumphant consummation.

If the American people are to escape the domination of a corrupt and selfish oligarchy of moneyed men in state and federal government, they must arouse themselves to the necessity of taking measures to resist such aggression.

It is worthy of note that at this very moment two mighty departments of enterprise are on the eve of falling into the hands of as ruthless and arbitrary a set of speculators as ever plundered a community, under the false pretense of increasing its facilities and adding to its comforts.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad company has just completed a negotiation which virtually places the entire railroad system of the southern states at the mercy of its managers, while the Western Union telegraph monopoly is successfully using its vast resources to crush out the opposition of the American Union.

Such facts have a momentous significance. They point inevitably to the conclusion that a telegraph ring on the one hand is to control all the lines of telegraphic communication in the country, while a railroad ring, on the other hand, is to become the absolute possessor of our vast system of rail transportation, state, inter-state and trans-continental.

Since Gould and Vanderbilt have united their forces, and now rule with sovereign sway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, what more natural than that they should complete the circuit of their conquests, and by making an alliance with the Louisville junta extend their empire to the gulf of Mexico?

Nay, more, what is to prevent the Leviathan of railroads from joining its fortunes with those of the Leviathan of telegraphs, and by the omnipotent spells of a consolidated capital, such as the world has never before seen, command the services of courts, legislatures, governor and presidents.

These are not idle possibilities. The events of each successive day draw us nearer and nearer to their realization.

And the old question comes up again: What are the people going to do about it?

Blood Upon the South.

Rutland Herald, Vermont radical organ.

The Yankee burns slow, but he has been heating up all these years of wrong, cruelty and perfidy, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the people of the north are well-nigh the boiling point of impatience concerning the south; if she won't live under law, then let her die under law; we are all sick of her loathsome shape; her hands dripping with the blood of the feeble and the ignorant, her every-day life a tale of political murder and fraud; the olive branch has been stretched in vain year after year; her poverty and sickness have been the signal for lavish generosity on our part; she grasps the olive branch only long enough to divert our attention and then tries to beat our brains out with a bludgeon; it accepts everything; it renders back no sign of reconciliation or obedience to law, and the north in sheer despair says, give us once more a republican congress to make our laws operative, and a man like Grant to do his plain duty, instead of quibbling how he can dodge it, and we will yet have either some respite from the reign of terror at the south or a desert; the south had better be as barren as Labrador than as hellish as equatorial Africa. If the south is not ready to let up on political assassination, terrorism and fraud they will be compelled to retreat before those who are willing to maintain a republican form of government instead of the despotism dubbed a democracy by this gambler and horse-jockey civilization that loafs and chops straw, calling it politics, over corn whisky all day, and then turns its drunken energies to shooting and cheating the only creature that will work, viz., the "cursed nigger."

The Simmons Business.

Rome Courier.

Simmons's letter will prove a Simmons's regulator to many clever democrats. It will set 'em all right.

Cartersville Free Press.

As to our opinion in regard to the appointment of Mr. Simmons, how it came about, or why it was made, we can come to no definite conclusion until we know all the facts. We don't propose to go off at a tangent nor tear our shirt about it just now.

Savannah News.

No wonder that after deciphering Simmons's able letter the good Mr. Hayes was constrained to appoint him to an important office, and thus enable him to "gain the considerable victory over those corrupt secession traitors" which he so much coveted. If, indeed, after reading Parson Simmons's letter, Mr. Hayes had any doubts of his fitness for the position, they must have been entirely removed by the confidential assurance from his friend, Parson Felton, that Brother Simmons was "a Methodist preacher of splendid character," "one of the best men in the seventh congressional district," and that if he appointed him he would not regret it. This hearty indorsement by Rev. Mr. Felton of an "independent conservative," who in this day characterizes his democratic fellow-citizens of Georgia as "corrupt secession traitors," will perhaps have the effect to enlighten the minds of his democratic supporters in the seventh congressional district, and enable them to comprehend the wide distinction that exists between true democracy and "independent conservatism."

The Very Latest Presidential Gossip.

Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Record.

The very latest development, however, in the way of democratic presidential candidates, is the rumor which comes from New York that Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, president of the Erie railroad, has been taken up by Clarkson N. Potter and other intimate friends of Mr. Tilden, and is being talked up as a man selected by Mr. Tilden and Mr. Kelly to unite the democratic party in New York and poll the biggest vote in that state. There is no question whatever that Mr. Jewett will make a strong candidate in New York. He is personally very popular, is an old-fashioned Jackson democrat, is very wealthy, and last, but not least, has an immense deal of influence by means of his prominent position as a railroad man. Meanwhile Senator Bayard is the choice of more influential democrats than anybody else, and is the second choice of pretty much everybody. The feeling in favor of his nomination is surely crystalizing, and if he gets a good start in the convention there will be no defeating his nomination.

A Geographical Daisy.

Evansville Courier.

H. J. Jewett is mildly talked about as a democratic candidate for the presidency, and seems to have certain unapproachable excellences in a geographical way, as thus: He was born in Maryland, is a heavy tax-payer in Ohio, is engaged actively in business in New York, is residing temporarily in Jersey, and has large interests in Kansas. Geographically, he's a daisy.

News From Ohio.

Cleveland Herald.

The discovery was made down in Atlanta the other day that a soap factory of that place was turning out an excellent article of that useful detergent, but the people didn't like the idea of cleaning their hands with the remains of their ancestors. The soap men had been stealing bodies out of graveyards and converting them into soap.

The Plot Thickens.

Baltimore Gazette.

The plot thickens to steal the electoral vote of New York for the republican candidate. That the stalwart managers intend to do it, is a question which no longer admits of a reasonable doubt. The only question is, How are the democrats to defeat the conspiracy?

Governor Hendricks's Suggestion.

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 20.—The News this evening says that a wicked republican suggests that it was under the advice of ex-Governor Hendricks that the fusion legislature in Maine met on the fence in Augusta.

Good Advice for Congressmen.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

We suggest to the wise men in Washington to let the currency alone, and put their little legislative hatchets to work at the roots of the tariff evil. We already have honest money; give us an honest tariff.

One Troublesome Count Left.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Notwithstanding the decease of Count Joannes, there is still one count left likely to trouble the American people. We allude to the presidential count.

He Should Have Taken it Along.

Washington Post.

If General Grant had taken his boom with him towards the equator it might have escaped the chill that threatens the entire extinction of vitality.

Liable to Contest.

Cincinnati Commercial.

If Samuel Jones Tilden bequeaths his interest in the democratic party to Mr. Randall, it is evident that the bequest will be contested.

Another Still Hunt.

LaCrosse Democrat.

There is a painful silence on the part of the Sherman boomers that bodes no good to somebody.

Tired Out.

[Can any one tell who is the author of these delicate and tender lines?]

He does well who does his best;
Is he weary? let him rest.
Brothers! I have done my best,
I am weary—let me rest.
After toiling oft in vain,
Baffled, yet to struggle fain;
After toiling long, to gain
Little good with mickle pain,
Let me rest. But lay me low,
Where the hedge-side roses blow;
Where the little daises grow,
Where the winds a-maying go;
Where the footpath rustics plod,
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod;
Where the old woods worship God,
Where His pencil paints the sod;
Where the wedded throstle sings,
Where the young bird tries his wings;
Where the wailing plover swings,
Near the runlet's rushing springs!
Where, at times, the tempest roar,
Shaking distant sea and shore,
Still will rave old Barnesdale o'er,
To be heard by me no more!
There, beneath the breezy west,
Tired and thankful, let me rest,
Like a child that sleepeth best
On its mother's gentle breast.

HYMENEAL.

BARNES—BROWN—Married, at the residence of Mr. R. J. Griffin, on Thursday afternoon, 22d instant, by the Rev. General Evans, Mr. James Barnes, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Miss Gussie Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia.

The bridal party left for Chattanooga on the 3 o'clock train.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

BY W. C. MORRIS & CO.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.
Law Library at Auction,
EMBRACING OVER 300 VOLUMES STANDARD Works, will be sold at our auction on MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 2d, 7 O'CLOCK.
479 jan21—d5t

G. W. ADAIR.................Auctioneer.

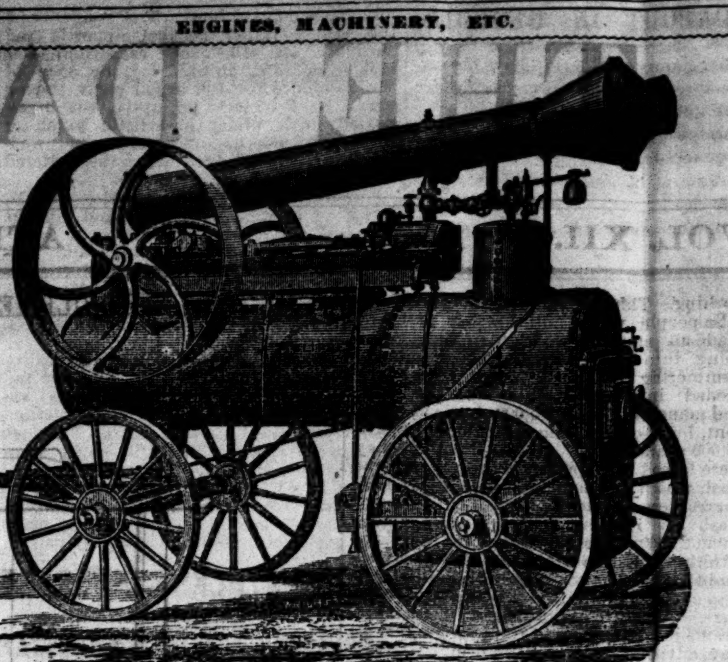
SEVEN VACANT LOTS!
Corner of Wheat and Fort Streets.

I WILL SELL, ON THE PREMISES, CORNER of Wheat and Fort streets, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th instant, just at 3 o'clock sharp, seven lots, fifty by one hundred and twenty-four feet, running through from new to old Wheat street. These are desirable lots, close in, and will be sold without any manner of reserve, with approved titles. Bargains may be had. Terms—half cash; balance, 6 months, at 8 per cent.
G. W. ADAIR.
483 jan23—d4t 23d 24th 25th 27th

JOS. JOSEPH & BROS.,
Commission Merchants,
23 and 25 E. Second Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
CASH FOR HIDES,
Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Furs, Feathers etc., constantly on hand.
687 dec30—d1m tues fri

WATKINS & JONES,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
And Dealers in
Corn, Oats, Flour, Bran, Meal, Hay, Fruits, and Country and Western Produce,
NO. 16 WEST MITCHELL STREET.
Consignments solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
373 jan18—d2m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



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Also Dealer in SAW MILLS, SEPARATORS, COTTON GINS, Etc.
Satisfaction fully Guaranteed in every Transaction.
476 jan23—d6m

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Monday Evening, January 27th,
Under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association.
C. B. JEFFERSON..................MANAGER.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
—AS—
Rip Van Winkle
SUPPORTED BY HIS OWN
Dramatic Company.
A POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission $1.00. No extra charge for reserved seats. Now on sale at Phillips & Crew's.
389 jan18—d5t sun thur fri sat sun

OPERA HOUSE.
Two Nights Only!
Thursday & Friday, January 22d & 23d.
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,
JOHN McCULLOUGH!
Supported by the popular Actor,
FRED. B. WARDE!
And a Most Powerful Company.
WM. M. CONNER..................Manager.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22d—Mr. McCullough will appear in his grand impersonation of
VIRGINIUS!
THE ROMAN FATHER.
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23d—Shakespeare's Sublime Tragedy,
OTHELLO!!
These performances acknowledged by the press and public throughout the land as the GRANDEST DRAMATIC CREATIONS known to the English speaking stage.
Parquette and Circle, $1.00; Gallery, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Sale of Seats commences Tuesday, January 20th, at Phillips & Crew's. 351 jan18—d5t

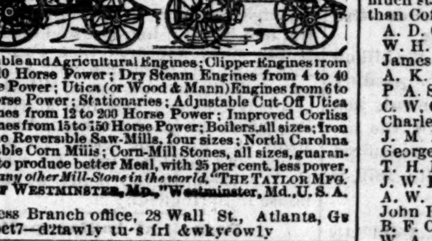
Y. M. L. A.
BROWN'S BLOCK, WALL STREET.
Another Week of the Midgets.
For the Benefit of the Library Association
Greatest Human Marvels Ever Created. Famous and Wonderful
MIDGETS.

GEN. MITE, age 15 years, weighs only 9 pounds.
MAJ. ATOM, age 10 years, weighs only 15 pounds.
These perfect atoms of humanity have created extraordinary excitement everywhere.
On exhibition daily—afternoons, 2 to 5; evenings, 7 to 9. Saturday morning, extra, 10 to 12 Don't fail to see them. Admission, 25 cents.
392 jan18—d1w

Opera House, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1880.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ..................Manager.
Extraordinary Announcement!
28 Years one Continual Triumph.
Announcing the first appearance in this city in three years of
Duprez & Benedict
Famous Minstrels and Royal Brass Band.

24	IN NUMBER.	24
6	ACCOMPLISHED VOICED VOCALISTS	6
18	IN BAND PARADE.	18
16	IN PART FIRST.	16
2	GREAT SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS.	2
11	CELEBRATED MUSICIANS.	11
1	BURLESQUE PRIMA DONNA.	1
6	COMICAL END MEN.	6
1	RENOWNED VOCAL QUINTETTE.	1
5	POPULAR FAMOUS COMEDIANS.	5
1	ECCENTRIC PLEASING BANJOIST.	1
2	BRILLIANT CLOG STARS.	2
50	VARIED FEATURES OF MERIT.	50

Prices: Parquet $1.00; Dress Circle 75c; Gallery 50c; Reserved Seats $1.00; for sale at Phillips & Crew's. jan18—3t—18,23&24



Portable and Agricultural Engines; Clipper Engines from 3 to 10 Horse Power; Dry Steam Engines from 4 to 40 Horse Power; Utica (or Wood & Mann) Engines from 6 to 40 Horse Power; Stationaries; Adjustable Cut-Off Utica Engines from 12 to 200 Horse Power; Improved Corliss Engines from 15 to 150 Horse Power; Boilers all sizes; from Frame Reversible Saw-Mills, four sizes; North Carolina Portable Corn Mills; Corn-Mill Stones, all sizes, guaranteed to produce better Meal, with 25 per cent. less power, than any other Mill-Stone in the world. THE TAYLOR MFG. CO. OF WESTMINSTER, MD., Westminster, Md., U. S. A. Address Branch office, 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga
96 oct7—d2tawly tu-s fri &wkyeowly

Atlanta Health Institute.
ELECTRICITY. MOVEMENTS. WATER-CURE.
178 West Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia
THIS IS THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE South where all kinds of Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regular qualified Hygenic Physicians of both sexes. All healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence—together with MACHINE MOVEMENTS, Electricity, etc., are here scientifically applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS and TEMPERAMENT of each patient. No EMPERIC and ROUTINE practice pursued—and no DRUG MEDICINE used in treating the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN-DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are here treated with greater success than by any other process of treatment known. Treatment especial boon for Invalid Ladies. Exclusive Lady's Department—in charge of experienced Lady Physician. Institute beautifully situated upon one of the most elevated and healthful positions in Atlanta. Street Cars run by the door every half hour.
For Catalogue and further information address either Dr. U. O. ROBERTSON, Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
174 sep10 d1y wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my numerous customers for their liberal patronage during my long proprietorship of the Newton House, in Athens.
On December 31 my proprietorship of the Newton House will cease, at which time I will open for the accommodation of the public the Clinard House, pleasantly located on Clayton street, one of the principal business streets in Athens, where I hope and expect my former patrons, and the traveling public generally to stop when visiting Athens, pledging myself to do all in my power for their comfort, etc., etc.
A. D CLINARD.
Athens, Ga., Dec. 9, 1879. 282 dec11—dif

State of Georgia, Madison County—Berry M Thompson, Esq., executor of the last will of William C. Carithers, late of said county, deceased, vs. Mary Carithers, executrix of the will of James Y. Carithers, late of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, deceased—Rule Ni Si in Madison Superior Court, September term, 1879.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT A Rule Ni Si was issued in terms of the law calling on the defendant to show cause, at this term of this court, why a copy of a lost original receipt, mentioned and described by the plaintiff, should not be established in lieu of said lost original;

And it appearing that said defendant does not reside in said county by the return of the Sheriff of said county;

And it otherwise appearing that said defendant does not reside in said State; it is therefore

Ordered, That said defendant show cause, if any she has, at the next term of this court, to-wit: the first Monday in March next, why the copy receipt, described and sworn to by the plaintiff, should not be established in lieu of the lost original.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order of this court be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION once a month for three months before the next term of this court. E. H. POTTLE, Judge Superior Court N. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Madison Superior Court, September term.
STEPHEN C. O'KELLY, Clerk Superior Court.
dec 2—wlam 3m.

THE BOSS COFFEE POT.

The Boss.

A Grand Success.

OVER 70.000 IN USE MAKING BOSS COFFEE.

$1,000 CHALLENGE!
That the "BOSS COFFEE POT" will Save One-half over any other Method of Making Coffee.

$100.00 TO $500.00
For Goods and Territory will enable Agents to make from $5 to $50 a Day Selling the "Boss."

ENDORSEMENTS
ATLANTA, GA., 1879 AND 1880.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
After Thoroughly Testing
THE "BOSS" COFFEE POT,
We, the undersigned, fully endorse the same as The Best Method of Making Coffee we Have Ever Tried.
Besides saving eggs, it will save fully one half of the coffee. It produces coffee as clear as wine, which is much stronger, and has a more delicious flavor than coffee made by any other process.
Benjamin Bros., Grocers, Tea and Coffee.
J. J. Duffy, Coffee Roaster and Spice Miller.
G. J. Ryckeley, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Jack Garner, Clerk for Benjamin Bros.
Stewart & Fain, Wholesale Stoves.
John F. Steinhauer, Foreman Stewart & Fain.
H. Wolf, Southern Tea Co.
Geo. Kenny, Clerk Southern Tea Co.
J. D. Pannell, Agent.
J. W. Gurley, M. D., So. Surg. Institute.
Mrs. J. W. Gurley.
John Keely, Dry Goods.
Rev. S. A. Higdon.
T. R. Ramspeck, Teas, Coffee, etc.
H. R. Durand, Ballard's Restaurant.
R. G. Thompson, Thompson Restaurant.
Huff & Brown, Markham House.
J. W. Roberts, Hampton House.
Samuel Saul, Commission Merchant.
William Saul, Commission Merchant.
And many others.

ATHENS, GA., January, 1880.
AFTER HAVING THOROUGHLY TESTED THE
"BOSS COFFEE POT,"
We, the undersigned, fully endorse the same as the best method of making Coffee we have ever seen. Besides saving Eggs, it will save fully one-half of the Coffee:
It produces Coffee as clear as Wine which is much stronger, and has a more delicious flavor than Coffee made by any other process:
A. D. Clinard, Proprietor Clinard House.
W. H. Jones, Stove and Tinware Dealer.
James H. Huggins, Crockery and Glassware.
A. K. Childs, Hardware.
P. A. Summey, Old College Boarding House.
C. W. Cooper, Liveryman.
Charles B. Day, Auctioneer and Merchant.
J. M. Nicholson.
George H. Palmer, Book-keeper.
T. H. Bowles.
J. W. Brown, with A. K. Childs & Co.
A. W. Williams, Minister of Gospel.
John Bird, with Solomon & Joseph.
B. F. Culp, Lieutenant Police, Athens, Ga.
W. A. Jester, Restaurant.
J. E. Massey, Confectioner.
Geo. D. Thomas, Assistant Editor Chronicle.
A. D. Wamaling, Fire Company.
F. J. Christy, Editor Southern Watchman.
E. D. Stone, Proprietor Chronicle.
H. R. Palmer, Assistant Postmaster.
H. H. Carlton, Editor Athens Banner.
D. M. Wilson, Shoe Manufacturer.
R. L. Moss.
A. H. Hodgson, Grocer.
W. B. Pruitt, Banner office.
W. C. Kemp, Merchant.
R. P. Eberhatt, Shoe Merchant.
W. P. Varney, Shoe Manufacturer.
R. K. Reaves, Groceries.
M. Joseph, with Solomon & Joseph.
And many others.

Having bought the right for the manufacture and sale of the
"BOSS COFFEE POT"
First, in the following counties: Jackson Clarke, Oconee, Walton, Greene, Wilkes, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Hart, Madison, Franklin, Banks, Morgan, and then the counties of Richmond, Columbia, Lincoln, McDuffie and Warren, and recently the counties of Rabun, Union, Lumpkin, White, Habersham, Hall, Gwinnett, Taliaferro, Hancock, Washington, Glasscock, Jefferson, Burke, Emanuel, Scriven, Bulloch, Effingham, Chatham, Liberty and Tatnall, we are prepared to supply our trade or deal on liberal terms with all parties interested in this most valuable article in our territory.
A. K. CHILDS & CO., Dealers in Stoves and Tinware, Athens, Ga.

A CARD.
All unanswered correspondents from the above named counties are referred to Messrs. A. K. CHILDS & CO., Athens, Ga.
All parties in Fulton and other unsold counties north in Georgia are referred to STEWART & FAIN, Atlanta.
All parties south of Atlanta and in Florida or other unsold States will please address, for thirty days, FRANK RICKER, MACON, GA.
477 jan23—dif 2d p

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERSONS having demands against Aaron B. Merriam, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified to present properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MARSHALL J. CLARKE, As Executor of Aaron B. Merriam, deceased.
681 oct31—dlaw6w fri

FRED. BRIGGS,
Test and Business
MEDIUM
—ALSO—
INDEPENDENT SLATE WRITING,
Room 122 Kimball House.
481 jan20—d1w

B. W. GALE. J. P. GALE
GALE BROS.
Commission Merchants
—IN—
FLOUR, GRAIN & MILL FEED,
No. 86 West Front Street,
572 dec25—d1m CINCINNATI, O.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM ON Tugalo River, fifty acres of rich bottom land, two miles from Air-Line R. R., and five miles from Toccoa, for sale cheap for cash. Address W. B., P. O. Box No. 10, Toccoa, Ga.
47, jan23—d4t

A FINE SUPPLY OF THE BEST TEAS AND Coffees to be found in the city at the Cheapest House. Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street.
465 jan22—d3t

JUST RECEIVED—ONE CAR-LOAD CHOICE Timothy Hay, and car-load White corn. No. 16 Mitchell street. Watkins & Jones.
jan23—1t

DAILY ARRIVALS AT THE PHOENIX Store, 66 Decatur street. Poultry, dressed and undressed; Sweet Potatoes; Pork Sausage; Florida Oranges; Nice Green Cabbage, from Savannah; Tennessee Butter; Georgia Eggs; White and Stock Peas; Rye; Buckwheat; Corn, etc. Elam Johnson. jan21—1t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A BARgain, on easy terms, in ¼ mile of car shed; two story with 10 rooms; a garden, with usual out-buildings, etc. Inquire of Dr. R. C. Word, 77 South Pryor street, Atlanta. 417 jan21—d1w

FOR SALE—COCHRAN MILLS, SITUATED in the growing town of Cochran on M. & B. R. R., 37 miles from Macon. 30-horse power Engine with Locomotive Boiler, first-class 4 feet Corn Mill with Elevator; 50 saw Brown Cotton Gin with Feeder and Condenser, Schofield Wrought Iron Power Cotton Press, substantial Mill House, Iron Woodworth Planing and Tonguing and Grooving Machine, capable of planing 12 M. feet lumber per day. All in good condition and now running with good custom. Gin capable of 8 to 10 bales Cotton per day. Custom Ginning has averaged 300 to 400 bales Cotton per season. Lot contains about three-fourths acres. A Clements Attachment with 60 or 80 spindles could be easily attached, and Seed Cotton in any quantity could be purchased there and pay handsomely. Cash price, $4,000.00. J. R. Schofield, Macon, Ga. 42 jan23—d1w

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY by a thorough business man. He is a good accountant, competent salesman and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as employment and residence in this city. Address Wm. Teppe, Augusta, Ga.
jan23—d1t dh

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, one or more furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board. Give full particulars. Want, care Constitution. 485 jan23—d3t

WANTED—A FAMILY FOR SUITE OF rooms; also, other rooms to give. Location desirable and central. Terms moderate. Address Business, this office. 498 jan22—d3t

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT they can at all times get Standard Groceries at bottom figures by going to Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 465 jan22—d3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN or traveling agent. 12 years experience in mercantile business; 4 years as traveling agent in tobaccos and liquors. Extensive acquaintance in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina. Address Business No. 1, Atlanta, Ga. jan22—1t

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY ON YOUR Grocery Bill go to Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 465 jan22—d3t

EVERYBODY WANTS MONEY. WHY NOT save part of what you have by getting your Groceries, Teas and Coffees from Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall street. 465 jan22—d3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TO PARTIES WITH FEW or no children, three comfortable rooms at $15 in quiet family with no children. Beautiful location, convenient to Public School, Street Cars, Churches and Markets. Apply at No. 9 Whitehall street. 480 jan23—d3t

FOR RENT—PART OF HOUSE CONSISTING of four rooms and kitchen, furnished. Apply at 170 S. Pryor street. 470 jan22—dif

FOR RENT—FOUR NEW HOUSES TO RENT Apply to J. M. Webster, on Randolph street near where it crosses Houston. 458 jan21—d6t

FOR RENT—A HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS TO rent—The house formerly occupied by Mr. Cozart, 49 West Peters street, containing 11 rooms, to rent. Apply to W. A. Bass, any day at 3 o'clock, at the Boys' high school.
362 jan18—sun wed fri sun

FOR RENT—STORE No. 51 PEACHTREE Street. This building is 31 by 100 feet, has front and rear entrance, is fitted up for and well adapted to wholesale and retail dry goods. For terms apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street.
71 dec5—dif

LOST.

MONEY LOST EVERY DAY BY PARTIES that buy their Groceries elsewhere. Save yours by going to Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall.
465 jan22—d3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAFFLE POSTPONED FOR THE TROTTING Horse, which can be seen at Maddox's Stable. Will come off on Saturday evening at Reading Room. 471 jan22—d3t

BOTTOM AT LAST—IF YOU WANT TO BUY your Teas, Coffees and Groceries generally at bottom prices you must go to Benjamin Bros., 88 Whitehall. 465 jan22—d3t

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. SELL TO-MORROW MORNING, Furniture, Stoves, Mattresses, Harness, Crockery, etc. Also, on account U. S. Government two packages Corn Whisky. Send us your goods to sell if you want good prices.
482 jan23—d2t

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS.

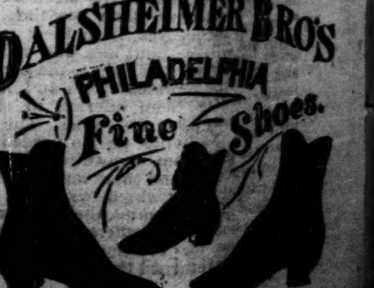
SCHUMANN'S PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRAPHIC Stock Depot
—AND—
CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
63 Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully put up at all hours.
FRESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS A large assortment of fine Toilet Articles; HOMOEPATHIC MEDICINES constantly on hand; also, Imported Brandies, Champagnes, French and German Wines, and best brands of Whisky for medical purpose. 726 jan1—dly

REX
Insect Destroyer
NEVER FAILS TO DESTROY
Roaches, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Mosquitoes, and all Insects.
IT IS CLEANLY AND DOES NOT STAIN OR SOIL.
IN BOTTLES, 25 AND 50 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
D. B. PLUMB & CO.,
26 Whitehall Street.

A Large and Well Selected Stock
—OF—
COMBS AND BRUSHES
—AT—
D. B. Plumb & Co's.
Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations at
D. B. PLUMB & CO.'S.
jan11—dif

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
BALL SEWING THREAD
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
247 dec12—deod'y fri sun wed

ASK FOR
DALSHEIMER BRO'S
PHILADELPHIA
Fine Shoes.



723 jan1—dly

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO

8 College Place,

NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRADE

S.S.S.

MARK.

PERRY, HOUSTON CO., GA.

We, the undersigned, have known "Swift's Syphilitic Specific" tested in hundreds of the most obstinate chronic cases of Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc., and do conscientiously testify that it met with the most perfect and signal success, and effected radical and permanent cures in every case, without a single exception.

Hugh L. Dennard, James D. Tharp,
R. W. Baskin, Eli Warren,
James Turrentine, Tooke, Cooper & Co.,
Sam'l D. Killen, Judge County Court, J. W. Belvin,
G. W. Killen,
J. L. Warren, of firm of J. W. Lathrop & Co., Savannah, J. W. Wimberly,
J. C. Gilbert, Druggist,
John Green Brown, Chas. N. Rountree,
Geo. W. Singleton, J. W. Woolfolk,
S. A. & L. S. Townsley, W. D. Pierce, Sheriff,
Ed. Jackson, Dep. Clerk Superior Court, J. W. Mann, County Treasurer,
Wm. Brunson, C. C. Duncan,
Geo. S. Haslam, Jr., Patrick Gray,
John H. Hose, T. M. Killen,
Day & Gordon.

We hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the above certificate, and that they are citizens of said county, of the highest respectability and character.

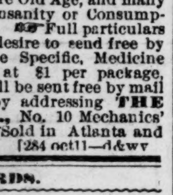
A. S. GILES, Ordinary Houston County, Ga.
D. H. CULLER, Clerk Superior Court Houston County, Ga.

Prepared only by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga. jan18 dtf

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING.


AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [284 oct11—d&wy

LAW CARDS.

WM. T. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY.
Collections and Commercial Law
EXCLUSIVELY.
7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.
Collections made throughout the State.
258 jan13—d6mo top col

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON
CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Room No. 3 Brown Block,
Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House.
575 nov22—d&m

E. N. BROYLES. ALEX. R. JONES.
BROYLES & JONES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Grant Building, corner Marietta and Broad street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.
378 dec16—dtf

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.
J. B. ESTES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
449 sep27 d6m EATONTON, GEORGIA

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER NO. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 553 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

NO. MILLEDGE. WM A. HAYGOOD
MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
590 aug1 '79 dly

CALVIN GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr3,'79 d12m

In Order to Close Out
GOODS NOW ON HAND
H. E. Dykeman
WILL SELL
Dress and Business Suits made to order Cheaper
than they can be bought ready-made, or at
LESS THAN NEW YORK COST.
Call and examine prices, at
No. 58 Peachtree Street.
376 jan18—dtf

TO EVERYBODY
Who is Desirous of Obtaining the Most for their MONEY!
We respectfully call the attention of the public to our fresh and elegant invoices of
SILVER PLATED WARE,
(Meriden Britanna Co.'s Manf'r.)
Roger Bros. A 1 Triple Plated Knives $4.50 and $5 per doz.
Rolled Plate Jewelry,
Roger Bros. A 1 Cutlery,
Fancy Cabinets and Easels,
Swiss Hand Carved Work,
Brackets, Wall Pockets and
Hat Racks, Japanese Goods,
Pocket Books, Chamber Sets,
Willow Ware, Etc., Etc.
Chamber Sets, 3 pieces, only $2.25 per Set!
A 1 Knives have recently advanced 75 cents per dozen, but owing to our having a large stock, bought before the rise, we still offer them at old prices.
LaBOITEAUX & POOR,
12 West Mitchell Street, near Whitehall.
327 jan17—dly

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The bar-rooms in Elberton have closed.

—The colored people of Thomasville are pining for a brass band.

—Thomasville is laying the corner stone of a new guano depot.

—Rev. James N. Correy, of Gwinnett county, is dead.

—A religious revival is progressing in Covington.

—The Covington Enterprise nominates General James P. Simms for congress in the sixth district.

—R. R. Wright, editor of the Cuthbert Journal of Progress, paid us a call yesterday.

—The dwelling house of Alderman L. H. Montmollin, of Savannah, was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, together with all its contents.

—Mr. Henry M. McIntosh, editor of the Albany Advertiser, celebrated his birthday recently by giving a dinner to his friends. The proprietors of the Advertiser took advantage of the occasion to present an elegant carriage to young McIntosh, and the employes of the paper contributed a massive silver watercooler.

—The Elberton Gazette says that Little J[illegible]rs is visiting several towns in Georgia and Carolina with a view to settling down to business. The truth is Jeems has been visiting Atlanta, and the probabilities are that he will take up his abode here. Sanders was for Atlanta at a time when we all thought she needed friends mighty bad, and he did some hard work to keep the capital here.

—The Thomasville Enterprise says the Southwest Georgia industrial association proposes to hold a big fair on the 19th and 20th day of Ma[illegible]. They propose to have a grand military contest and several other interesting features. They also propose, if possible, to make arrangements with our fair association and the Americus association to have no fairs in the spring, in consideration that the Albany fair association will hold no fall fair.

—A correspondent of the Marietta Journal says that [illegible]. Foster, of Dallas, has been conferring with the manufacturers of the Clement attachment and machinery to run the same, and finds that it costs about two thousand dollars more than the papers have represented it—besides having to pay one hundred and fifty dollars for the right to run it. If this is the case the manufacturers will discover that it is not by any means to their interest to misrepresent facts to the newspapers. They are short-sighted indeed.

—A Powder Springs correspondent of the Marietta Journal says that at the railroad meeting held here last Saturday, the possibility of the Georgia Western coming through that place was thoroughly discussed. The meeting was presided over by William Florence, and there seemed a perfect unity of feeling of the citizens to give the right of way and take stock, every man in proportion to his means. A committee of five was appointed to go to Atlanta and confer with the authorities of the Georgia Western in reference to the route through this place, which is the direct one from Atlanta to Decatur. The towns that are in nearly a direct line being Powder Springs, Dallas, Cedartown and Gadsden.

—Seaport Appeal: There isn't a word of truth in Tom Blodgett's statement that he had been appointed to the collectorship of this port. The gay and festive youth is a little reckless in this, as in representing himself as Sherman's accredited agent in southern Georgia to work up the boom with the colored people. Colonel Collins is serene, but Bodgett had better look out for his scalp. He's a little too fast, and his nocturnal harangues to negro gatherings in the interest of Mr. Sherman will be tolerated neither by the secretary nor the good people of Camden county.

—Gwinnett Herald: On last Sunday Mr. McKinney, a son of Charles McKinney, of this county, was stabbed by a negro boy who had been in his employ. The negro came to his house on Sunday and demanded his pay. Mr. McKinney informed him that he had paid his father. After some words he was ordered to leave, and as soon as he got an opportunity he struck at McKinney with a knife which entered his back just below the shoulder, making a painful wound. It would probably have been more serious but McKinney seeing the knife attempted to ward it off. The negro immediately left and is still at large.

—Americus Republican: We are indebted to the reliable gentleman for the following; of the truth of which we have no doubt: One of the women of the tribe got possessed of the fact that a negress, who had called at the camp owned a silver spoon, and the gypsie told her that she must bring it to her, [illegible] it would be well for her to do it. [illegible] she didn't a spell would be put on her, [illegible] th[illegible]t she would see no more peace; that [illegible] h[illegible]sband would quit her, and that her white friends would discard her; that she would also lose her appetite, grow haggard and ugly, losing all her feminine nature and attractions. This spell matter got her, and she went back home and got the spoon and delivered it. Wonder who owned the balance of the set?

—Item in Irwinton Southerner and Appeal: Three strangers came here about a week ago and stopped at one of the private boarding houses. It is very evident that they saw the curiosity of a good many people was considerably excited to know who they were and what their business was. Various surmises have been made; some think they are duelists; others say they are men who handle small pictured pasteboards for a living. Some one asked them what their business was, and they replied that they would tell before leaving. Doubtless they believe in the old adage, that a great many people have made fortunes by attending to their own business. They are still here, and have paid their board in advance.

—Rome Courier: A paragraph taken from some other paper recently reprinted in the Courier in regard to a machine used years ago in the south for making yarn from seed cotton, recalled to the recollection of Mrs. Colonel J. R. Towers a machine which her father had made in 1833 in Anderson District, S.C. With this machine thread was spun of any size wanted by hand power, the seed cotton being fed on an endless web of cloth, after the fashion of platform of the present railroad threshers. The seed cotton was distributed regularly across this web as it moved in front of the gin to which the spindles were attached. Mrs. Towers remembers having seen it used in 1836, and about that time one of her sisters made seven hundred yards of the cotton in one year, doing the spinning on this machine. It was made by a negro man owned by her uncle, and the negro had learned the secret while working somewhere in Tennessee. Mrs. Towers used this spinning machine until her marriage. It was kept in use up to and during the war, and is still in the family as a household relic.

—Gwinnett Herald: The impression has got abroad that there is a hitch in our railroad and some doubt about its being completed. We understand it is currently reported that the work is suspended. It affords us pleasure to state that all these rumors are unfounded. It is true the work has not progressed as rapidly as was desired but there has been no disposition among the authorities of the company to suspend operations. It is a settled fact that the work will be pushed forward to completion, and that no obstacle will be permitted to defeat the enterprise. Our people are just beginning to feel the effect of their road, and every day from now until it is completed will but demonstrate its great importance to our community. All that is necessary is for the stockholders to stand squarely up to the board of directors and pay up their instalments promptly, and the work will progress until it is completed. A proposition has recently been made by a party who has charge of convicts to put one hundred and twenty five men upon the work at once, and if the difficulty in getting free labor continues, some arrangement of this kind will probably be effected. We have gone too far with this enterprise to think about failing, and we cannot afford to fail. Whether the work is completed exactly to time or not, there will be ample time after the first of June to finish any uncompleted part, but the contractors say "there shall be no failure."

A Brilliant Wedding.

Wednesday evening there occurred in Dalton one of the happiest marriages we have ever had the pleasure of noticing in these columns. We refer to the nuptials of Mr. John L. Trimble, of Dalton, formerly of Atlanta, and Miss Mary E. Norris, one of the reigning belles of north Georgia. The ceremony was performed in the Methodist church, which was filled to overflowing before the appointed hour. The residence of the bride's father is just opposite the church. A line of carpeting was laid from the church to the gate of the residence for the bridal party to pass over. At 5 o'clock promptly, the organ pealed forth, under the artistic touch of Professor Schoeller one of the grand wedding marches. The procession then entered in the following order:

Ushers—Messrs. Daniel Bukofzer, W. M. Lewis, of Dalton; B. B. Crew and Eugene Bruckner, of Atlanta.

Attendants—Mr. W. T. Morris and Miss Florence Heron; Mr. George L. Morris and Miss Lillie Beall, of Atlanta; Mr. J. D. Williamson and Miss Lillie McOwen, of Atlanta; Mr. C. L. Mangum, of Atlanta, and Miss Dollie Lewis.

Mr. McGhee performed the rite beautifully and the entire congregation was impressed with it. An elegant supper was served at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Trimble and his wife left at 7 o'clock for the north, where they will enjoy a few weeks stay. Miss Morris was very well known in Atlanta and Mr. Trimble was for a long time one of the leading young business men of the city. From this city many good wishes were sent to the happy pair.

BONDS, STOCKS & INTEREST
I BUY AND SELL
ALL KINDS of BONDS & STOCKS
And allow interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM,
on money left two or more months.
JOHN H. JAMES.
609 dec28—d3m & wky 1m head finan col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 22, 1880.

We quote the market as follows:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	95@ 97	Atlanta W't'r 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold	111@113	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 5s, new	77@ 80
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	80@ 82
		Columbus City	72@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Ga. R. R. 7s	103@106
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	101@103
Atlanta 6s	98@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	94@ 96	South Wes R. R.	103@105
Central R. R.	75@ 80	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.82¾; short $4.84. Governments dull. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Evening.—Money 6@4. Exchange $4.81¾. Governments firm; new fives 103⅞; four and a half per cents 107¾; four per cents 104⅝. State Bonds neglected.

Stocks closed fairly active.

N. Y. Central	133	Chicago & N.W.	90¼
Erie	43⅞	Preferred	105¾
Lake Shore	10?⅝	Rock Island	150
Illinois Central	105	Western Union	102
Pittsburg	111⅛		
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$101,450,000	Currency	$6,766,062

LONDON, January 22—noon—Consols 98 7-16. Specie increase £280,000.

PARIS, January 22—1:00 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 87½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 22, 1880.

The New York cotton market opened steady at prices varying but little with the closing quotations of yesterday. During the day the months were irregular and the general undertone indicated weakness. At the close futures were a shade lower, but quoted irregular and firm. The excitement continues with unabated interest, and transactions were heavier than for some days, sales amounting to 185,000 bales. Spots declined ⅛c, making at the close 12⅝c. Net receipts for five days amount to 132,093 bales; exports 71,394 bales; stock 942,548 bales.

Liverpool closed dull with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 8,100 were American.

The local cotton market continues without change. The exchange reports future transactions active. The spot market is dull at quotations: Good middlings 12¼c; middlings 11¾@12c; low middlings 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅝@11c. Receipts to-day 570 bales, of which 186 bales were received from wagons.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	186
Air Line Railroad	82
Georgia Railroad	106
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	71
West Point Railroad	124
Total	570
Receipts previously	92,641
Total	93,211
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	93,460

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,839
Shipments previously	79,007
Total	80,846
Stock on hand	12,614

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	570
Receipts same day last year	845
Showing a decrease of	275
Receipts since September 1, 1879	93,211
Receipts same time 1878	71,994
Showing an increase of	21,217

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	80,846
Shipments for same time last year	65,616
Showing an increase of	15,230

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	21,312
Same day last year	22,683
Showing a decrease of	1,371
Net receipts for five days	132,093
Same days last year	117,475
Showing an increase of	14,618
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	3,593,476
Same time last year	3,034,080
Showing an increase of	559,396

COTTON FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

NEW YORK, January 22, 1880.

TIME.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.
10:22	12.60@12.61	12.68@12.69	12.87@12.88	13.07@13.08	13.25@13.26	13.39@13.40	13.49@13.52	13.59....	....
10:50	12.60@12.61	12.65@12.66	12.85@12.86	13.03@13.04	13.20@13.21	13.33@13.34	13.43@13.44	13.51....	13.75....
11:27	12.60@12.63	12.65@12.67	12.85@12.87	13.06....	13.23@13.25	13.38@13.40	....	....	....
12:43	12.51@12.53	12.53@12.55	12.76@12.77	12.96@12.98	13.15@13.16	13.30@13.31	13.40@13.44	13.50@13.51	....
1:38	12.55@12.57	12.60@12.62	12.82@12.84	13.02....	13.20@13.22	13.36@13.38	....	....	....
3:02	12.51@12.52	12.55@12.56	12.79@12.80	12.99@13.00	13.18@13.19	13.31@13.33	13.44@13.46	13.53@13.54	12.98@12.99
8:30	12.59....	12.59....	12.85....	13.05@13.06	13.24@13.25	13.39....	13.49....	13.59@13.60	....

Closed irregular but firm; sales 185,000 bales.

October—10:22 a.m., 12.23; 3:02 p.m., 12.22@12.23.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 22.—noon—Cotton tending down: middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅛; sales 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,450; American 2,500; futures uplands low middling clause January delivery 6 15-16; January and February delivery 6 15-16; February and March delivery 6 15-16, 6 31-32@6 15-16; March and April delivery 6 31-32 7@6 31-32: April and May delivery 7 1-32; May and June delivery 7 3-32@7 1-16; June and July delivery 7⅛; August and September delivery 7 7-32; futures dull.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅛; low middling uplands 6⅞; good ordinary uplands 6 11-16; ordinary uplands 6⅜; futures quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 8,100 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 7 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12⅞; sales 487 bales; net receipts 343; gross 4,100; consolidated net receipts 21,312; exports to Great Britain 9,010; to France 800; to continent 655.

GALVESTON, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 910 bales; gross —; sales 1,470; stock 72,227; exports coastwise 2,093.

NORFOLK, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; net receipts 1,563 bales; gross —; stock 39,607; sales 90; exports coastwise 1,415.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary [illegible]; gross [illegible] bales; sales [illegible]; exports coastwise [illegible].

BOSTON, January 22.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12⅛; net receipts 829 bales; gross 1,299; sales none; stock 9,412.

WILMINGTON, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11 5-16; net receipts 272 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 8,016.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅞; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12; net receipts 504 bales; gross 753; sales 1,004; to spinners 204; stock 15,993.

SAVANNAH, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 3,331 bales; gross —; sales 2,000; stock 83,705; exports coastwise 4,148.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Cotton weaker; some sales lower; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 10,221 bales; gross 10,397; sales 5,000; stock 322,130; exports to Great Britain 3,164.

MOBILE, January 22.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 947 bales; gross 952; sales 3,000; stock 72,938; exports to Great Britain 4,614; coastwise 130.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Cotton easy; middlings 12; net receipts 3,197 bales; shipments 2,140; sales 1,400; stock 119,466.

AUGUSTA, January 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11; net receipts 530 bales; shipments —; sales 612.

CHARLESTON, January 22.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12⅜; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 2,453 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 58,651; exports to continent 6,555; coastwise 520.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 22, 1880.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO, January 22, 1880.

TIME	WHEAT. FEB.	WHEAT. MARCH.	CORN. FEB.	CORN. MAY.	C. R. SIDES. FEB.	C. R. SIDES. MARCH.	MESS PORK. FEB.	MESS PORK. MARCH.	LARD. FEB.	LARD. MARCH.
9:46	120¼	121¼	....	....	6 55	6 65	$12 80	$12 95	7 55	7 65
9:56	120¾	121¼	....	....	6 55	6 65	12 80	13 02½	7 55	7 65
10:06	120¾	121¾	....	43	6 60	6 70	12 95	13 10	7 65	7 65
10:25	121¼	122¼	....	43	6 60	6 70	12 95	13 10	7 60	7 70
10:52	121⅜	122¼	....	43¼	6 60	6 70	12 97½	13 00	7 60	7 70
11:01	120⅞	121¾	....	43¼	6 60	6 70	12 97½	13 17	7 60	7 70
11:27	120⅞	121¾	....	43¼	6 57½	6 72½	12 97½	13 20	7 60	7 70
12:38	120⅞	122⅛	....	43¼	6 50	6 72½	12 97¼	13 12½	7 57½	7 67½
12:40	120⅞	121⅝	....	43¼	6 57½	6 72½	12 97½	13 12½	7 57½	7 67½
1:07	120⅞	121⅝	....	43	6 57½	6 72½	12 97½	13 05	7 57½	7 67½
2:46	120¼	121⅝	....	43	6 62½	6 72½	13 00	13 05	7 57½	7 67½
2:52	118	119⅝	....	42½	6 57½	6 72½	12 75	12 92½	7 65	7 67½
2:54	117⅝	118¾	....	42⅜	6 57½	6 67½	12 82½	13 00	7 65	7 67½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, January 22—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.00; city mills superfine $4.75@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.25; Rio brands $7.00@$7.25; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern better; western spot firm; futures weak; southern red $1.37@$1.40; amber $1.43@$1.47; No 2 western winter red spot and January $1.42¼@$1.43; February $1.42¾@$1.43; March $1.45¾@$1.46; April $1.47¼@$1.47¾; May $1.48¾@$1.49. Corn, southern quiet and firm; western steady and firm; southern white 60; yellow 58. Oats higher; southern 50@52; western white 48@49; western mixed 46@47; Pennsylvania 48@49.

ATLANTA, January 22—Flour—Market steady; fancy $8.00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—No very great change took place in Chicago until late in the day when the market broke down completely and an immediate decline hurried prices down to $1.17⅝ and $1.18¾ for February and March respectively. These were the closing figures and show a loss of nearly 3c per bushel. Receipts are on the increase regardless of the immense stocks now held there. The local wheat market is without change; prime to choice $1.50@$1.55. Corn—We quote the market steady at 74c. Oats—Easy at 65@75c. Meal—73c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, January 22—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $6.00@$6.50; good to choice extra $6.75@$8.00. Wheat 2@3c lower and very much depressed; ungraded winter red $1.38½@$1 43; No. 2 do $1.46½@47¼; mixed winter $1.42½@$1.43. Corn scarcely so firm and very dull; ungraded 60@60½. Oats dull and about ½c lower; No. 3 47¼. Hops quiet and nominal; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, January 22—Flour, dull; western spring $5.75@$5.00. Wheat unsettled and lower and active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.19⅛. Corn unsettled and generally lower at 37⅝. Oats dull weak and lower at 33⅜. At the close wheat was active, weak and lower at $1.17⅛. Corn 5c lower at 37⅛. Oats dull, weak and lower at 33¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 22—Flour dull; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.50; A No. 1 $5.75@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$8.00. Wheat dull; red, amber and white $1.25@1.28. Corn dull; white 46; mixed 43. Oats heavy; dull 41; mixed 40.

ST. LOUIS, January 22—Flour firmer; double extra $5.35@$5.45; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.45. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.24½@$1.25. Corn stronger at 36. Oats firm but slow at 37¾.

CINCINNATI, January 22—Flour dull; family $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6 40@$6.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter 1.32. Corn active and firm at 43. Oats steady at 40.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22—Flour quiet; superfine $4.75@$5.00; high grades $6.00@$7.00. Corn in fair demand at 55@57. Oats easier at 52@53.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Lime—Unchanged; In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 85c: less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. net; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75, less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Hides—Market firm. Trade has been good for some days; dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½@14; wet salted 8@8½. Furs are in good demand and firm: minks, good, 25@50: otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Paper—Market firm Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c ℔ lb; No. 2 8@9c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7½c ℔ lb; wrapping 5½c ℔ lb; straw 4@4½c ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 8½@9c; for wheat, 9½@10c; second-hand 6¼@7c.

ATLANTA, January 22. — Plastering' Hair — Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c: laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Leather—Market firm and steady; hemlock, good, 34c; hemlock G. D. 30c: white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Salt—Liverpool; $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

NEW YORK, January 22—Wool steady; domestic fleece 43@58; pulled 30@58; unwashed 18@40; Texas 21@38.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Hay—Market steady; choice Timothy $1.40; choice mixed $1.30; prime mixed $1.25.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Wool—Stocks very light; washed 30@35c; unwashed 25c; burry 15@20c.

NEW YORK, January 22—Rosin steady at $1.60@$1.65. Turpentine dull and easier; 42½ asked.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Peas—Stock 80@85c; white in good demand as $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, January 22. — Iron Ties — Pieced $1.87½; whole $2.60.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Bagging—Stock light; 1¾ lb 10½c.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Tallow — Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Rye—None on market.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Wheat Bran—$1.00.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, January 22.—There was a general advance in the Chicago market to-day and the tone exhibited more strength. Clear rib sides moved up 7 to 10 points and the fluctuations were very numerous. The condition of our market remains unchanged, and 7½c is still quotable. Mess Pork—Chicago reports an advance of 10 to 12 points at the close for February and March, though during the day the market moved even beyond these figures. Hog receipts 18,000. Bacon—Market steady; sugar-cured hams 11@11½; sides 8; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—Chicago higher and firmer with an exceedingly fluctuating market. There is no change here; we quote tierces, leaf, 9½c: refined 9c; kegs, cans and buckets 9¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22—Pork firm; old $13.50; new $13.75. Lard firm; tierces 8@8¾; kegs 8¾@8¾. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, loose 4¾; packed 4¾; clear ribs 6⅞@7; clear sides 7⅛. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 7⅞; clear sides 8⅛@8¾. Sugar-cured hams in fair demand; canvassed new 9@10½.

CHICAGO, January 22—Pork active, firm and higher at $12.85@$12.87½. Lard active, firm and higher at 7.52½. Bulk meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 4.30; short rib 6½; short clear 6.85. At the close pork was active and 12½c lower. Lard quiet and weak and 2½c lower.

CINCINNATI, January 22—Pork firmer at $13.00@$13.15. Lard firm at 7.45. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 6.50@6.60; clear sides 6¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼; clear ribs 7⅛; clear sides 7¾; hams 9¼@10. Green meats in fair demand; shoulders 4; sides 6.20; hams 7¼.

LOUISVILLE, January 22—Pork steady at $13.50. Lard steady; choice leaf in tierces 8½; kegs 9. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½; clear ribs 6⅝; clear sides 7. Bacon scarce; shoulders none here; clear rib 7⅝; clear sides 7⅝. Sugar-cured hams 9½@10½.

BALTIMORE, January 22—Provisions weak; Mess pork $13.50. Bulk meats, loose, shoulders and clear sides, none offering; packed, shoulders 5¼; clear rib sides 7½. Bacon, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 8; hams 10½@11. Lard, refined tierces 8¾.

NEW YORK, January 22—Pork firmer and rather quiet at $12.60@$12.65. Middles a shade stronger and quiet; long clear 7.30; short clear 7.50; long and short clear 7.40. Lard higher, strong and fairly active at 7.95@8.

ST. LOUIS, January 22—Pork higher at $13.10. Lard firmer; nominally 7.35@7.40. Bulk meats higher; shoulders 4.00@4.20; clear rib 6.50@6.60; clear sides 6.65@6.75. Bacon firmer; loose clear ribs 7.20; packed 7⅜.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Market firm and active. Coffee—Steady; Rio 15½@19½; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Unchanged; old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Firm and active; Our stock of New Orleans is large and prices range from 8½@10¾, according to quality; standard A 10½; [illegible] granulated 11; cut loaf 11¾@12; powdered 11½; white extra C 10; yellow C 9@9½. Molasses—Firm; hhds 25; tierces 28; barrels 27. Syrup—Active and firm; New Orleans 45@55. Teas—Prices are generally lower; Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 35; African ginger 7; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers—Firm and steady: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active at 12@13c for assorted stick. Mackerel—Steady and in fair demand; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $5.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Perlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Steady; fair 7¼; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW YORK, January 22—Coffee, Rio dull; cargoes 14¼@16¾; job lots 14¼@18¾. Sugar quiet and steady: St. Croix 7@8¾; Guadaloupe 7¼@7¾; Crab Island 7¼; Manilla 6¾; fair to good refining 7⅛@8; refined quiet and weak; standard A 9⅜@9½; granulated 9¾; powdered 10; crushed 9¾@10. Molasses quiet and firm; Porto Rico 37; New Orleans 38@50. Rice in moderate demand and firm; Carolina 7@7¾; Rangoon 3½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22—Coffee firm; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@17¾. Sugar unsettled; inferior 4½@5⅛; common to good common 6@7; fair to fully fair 7⅛@7⅝; prime to choice 7⅝@8; yellow clarified 8⅛@8⅞. Molasses firm; common 30@32; centrifugal 30@46; fair 31@35; prime to choice 38@46; cistern bottoms 36@48; fermenting 34@45. Rice firmer; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6⅜@7¼.

BALTIMORE, January 22—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes 14@16½. Sugar dull; A soft 9¾.

CINCINNATI, January 22—Sugar firm; hards 10¼@11; New Orleans 6⅛@8¾.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Market steady: Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22—Whisky firm; western rectified $1.05@$1.10.

CINCINNATI, January 22—Whisky active and firm at $1.07.

BALTIMORE, January 22—Whisky dull at $1.11@$1.12.

NEW YORK, January 22—Whisky nominal at $1.15.

LOUISVILLE, January 22—Whisky firm at $1.07.

ST. LOUIS, January 22—Whisky quiet at $1.07

CHICAGO, January 22—Whisky steady at $1.08.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 22.—The market is firm Indigo, best, 90c@$1.10; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 9@10c; alum 4@5; cochineal $1.10@$1.25; magnesia carb 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.25@$4.50; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Castor oil $1.25@$1.50 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@80, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50@60. White lead 10; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.00@$4.50 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45@50 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 22.—There is but little change in the market to-day and trade is dull. Eggs—Are plentiful at 10½@11c. Butter—Choice is scarce and in active request; lower grades are dull; we quote choice 20@22c; medium 12½@15c: common 10@12½. Poultry—Hens 18@20c; other fowls scarce. Dressed Poultry—Chickens dull at 8@9½c; turkeys 10@11½c. Sweet Potatoes—Scarce and in demand at 85@90c. Irish Potatoes—Market supplied at $2.75@$3 00. The new crop is now being received. Dried Fruit—Stock light; demand moderate; peeled peaches 13c; unpeeled 5@6c; dried apples 3@7c. Wax—20c; large lots would bring more. Cabbage—Sales are quick; choice heads 2@2½c. Onions—Choice eastern $4.50; choice Tennessee $3.50@$4.00. Feathers—In active request at quotations; choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45@50c: common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—Market steady; choice cream 13@15c.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, January 22.—No quotable change in quotations. Trade is reviving and a good business is now being done.

Solid prints	7½
Prints, past designs	6
Fine brown shirting	6@9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6¾
⅞ " "	7½
4-4 " sheeting	8½
⅞ " drills	9
⅞ bleached	6 @ 7
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8 @12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9½
8-oz. " "	10½@11
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	10½@11
Cambrics, sharp	7½
Ticks, mattress	8 @11
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	$1.00

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Apples—In moderate demand with ample supply offering; choice Michigan $4.50. Lemons—In fair demand at $6.00@$6.50. Oranges—Louisiana and Florida are abundant at $2.00 a $2.50 per 100. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—There has been a good stock on market for several days past; we quote $1.25@$2.50 per bunch. Cocoanuts—5½@6c. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00; ½ box $1.65; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$3.20 per bushel box; per gallon 40c. California Pears—$3.50@$4.00. Citron—22c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—14@15. Brazils—12½c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—16@18c. Peanuts—In good demand; Tennessee 6; North Carolina 6@7; Virginia 7; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Market firm and active. Horse-shoes $7.00; mule $8.00: Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $6.00@$10.00. Trace-chains 55@70: good demand. Shovels $9.00@$12.50. Spades $10.00@$12.50. Axes $8.50@$10 00 per dozen. Cotton cards $4.00@$4.50. Well-buckets $5.00. Cotton rope 22. Sweed iron 6c; rolled (or merchant bar) 5 rate. Haiman plow stocks in demand at $2.00; Haiman's steel plow hoes active at 8½c per pound; plow steel 7c; cast steel 17c. Nails, basis 10d, $5.50. Powder, rifle $6.15; blasting $3.25. Bar lead 8; shot $2.00.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Prices are unchanged; very common grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell-road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Cattle—Are in very good demand; choice Tennessee 3@3½; medium 2@2¼; common 1½@2. Hogs—The market is bare of packing hogs. A few shoats can be found here and a brisk demand prevails. We quote the market 3½@4c with a great scarcity prevailing. Sheep—Are in better demand at 3@3½c.

CINCINNATI, January 22—Hogs active and firm; common $3.75@$4.20; light $4.25@$4.45; packing $4.40@$4.50; butchers $4.55@$4.60.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Market firm; stocks meagre. Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00 per M: weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50: No. 2 $2.50 per M.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, January 22.—Sweet Potatoes—25@30c per peck; Onions 10c per quart; Cabbage 10@20c per head; Turnips 20c per peck; 5c per quart. Tomatoes, canned, 12½c. Eggs 15c per dozen. Chickens 10@25c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 25@30c.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Stockholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association

WILL BE HELD IN THEIR OFFICE, IN THE Kimball House, on Wednesday February, 1, 1880, at 10 o'clock. W. B. COX, Pres't.
B. W. WRENN, Sec'y. 1257 jan13—30d

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property, viz: belonging to the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, viz: Lot in the city fronting 53 feet on Walker and 173 feet on Fair street. Lot on Peters street 20 feet and back along side an alley to Walker street. These lots contain valuable rentin tenements, and will be sold for distribution Terms cash. January 5, 1880.

A. M. PARKER,
Administrator of the Estate of Matilda C. Beatty, deceased.
104 jan6—d1aw4w

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.
Change of Schedule.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 11, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, October 6th, 1879, trains on Northeastern Road will run as follows. All trains daily except Sunday:

Leave Athens	3 50 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

The above trains also connect closely at Lula with Northern bound trains on A. L. R. R. On Wednesdays and Saturdays the following additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	6 45 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 20 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 30 a m

This trains connects closely at Lula for Atlanta, make the trip to Atlanta only four hours and thirty minutes. J. M. EDWARDS,
nov16—dtf Superintendent.

SCHEDULE CHEROKEE RAILROAD

CHEROKEE RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE OF MANAGER,
Atlanta, Ga., January 12, 1880.

Leave Atlanta, via W. & A. R. R.	5 20 a m
Leave Cartersville, via Cherokee R. R.	7 50 a m
Arrive Cedartown	11 45 a m
Leave Cedartown	2 00 p m
Arrive Cartersville	5 55 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 00 p m

Tickets sold at Western and Atlantic Railroad Ticket Office, from Atlanta to stations on Cherokee Railroad and return, good for five days, for one and one-fifth of local rate.
JOHN POSTELL,
278 jan13—dtf Manager.

RAILROADS.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled've	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, E. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Age

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13th, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST:

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 45 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 00 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 32 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS to Boston via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte and Richmond, on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take sleeper Macon to Augusta on 7.35 p. m., connecting with Pullman Sleeper to Boston without change.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleeper can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.
W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 dec24—dtf

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, December 13, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY. December 14th, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:30 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:00 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:35 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:40 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:25 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	7:50 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	5:45 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	5:30 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	11:15 p m
Leave Albany daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:00 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	7:35 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	6:30 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	9:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Savannah and Jacksonville.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

The elegant Sleeping and Parlor Coaches of the Eufaula line daily between Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, without change.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers for Darien take this train.

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick take this train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.

Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 9:00 a. m.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Bren's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at			7:00 a m
Leave McIntosh	"	"	9:28 a m
Leave Jesup	"	"	12:00 m
Leave Blackshear	"	"	2:05 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	"	6:15 p m
Leave Dupont	"	"	5:15 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	"	9:35 a m
Leave Jesup	"	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	"	2:52 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	"	5:40 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont, Sundays excepted, at			7:30 a m
Leave Valdosta	"	"	10:02 a m
Leave Quitman	"	"	11:42 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	"	2:10 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	"	2:40 p m
Leave Camilla	"	"	5:24 p m
Arrive at Albany	"	"	7:20 p m
Leave Albany	"	"	5:00 a m
Leave Camilla	"	"	7:15 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	"	10:20 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	"	10:50 p m
Leave Quitman	"	"	1:10 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	"	3:15 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	"	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
de—c13dtf General Superintendent

INMAN LINE.
UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
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EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

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City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
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20,000 READERS. The Christian Index. SOUTHERN BAPTIST. ADVERTISE IN IT.

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OFFICE OF
CLINTON STOVE WORKS, FULLER, WARREN & CO.
TROY, N. Y., CHICAGO, NEW YORK, CLEVELAND.
TROY, N. Y., January 17, 1880.
MESSRS. JAS P. HARRISON & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
GENTLEMEN—We are in receipt of your favor of the 9th instant. We have found your paper to be one of the best advertising mediums in the South. You will continue our advertisement as directed in our former letter to amount of $60. Yours truly, FULLER WARREN & CO.
(From the Atlanta Constitution)
THE INDEX is read more generally in the Cities, in the Counting-Rooms, in the villages and at the Firesides, than possibly any other paper in the South. Whether we consider the number, character or condition of its patrons, it offers the widest field for profitable investment that can be employed, and can serve the Manufacturer and Merchant, with profit and satisfaction.
(From the Savannah Morning News.)
THE INDEX goes not only to every county in Georgia, but to every community, and in many sections is the only paper taken by the people.
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
State Printers, Premium Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers.
P. O. Drawer 24, Atlanta, Ga.
THE INDEX one year, and Portrait Gallery of 351 Prominent Baptist Ministers, 3.00.
THE INDEX one year, and Story of the Bible—splendid book for all, $3.60

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.
STEAM ENGINES Seeds.
COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, Water Elevators, Farm Implements, Threshers, etc.
Send for Prices. Mark W. Johnson & Co.
000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

ALE, BEER, SODA, ETC.
DIEHL & LORD,
The Only Steam Bottling Establishment in the South
MILWAUKEE AND CINCINNATI EXPORT LAGER.
REFINED SWEET AND CRAB CIDER IN BARRELS AND ½ BARRELS. TRY US ONE TIME
DIEHL & LORD,
348 jan18—d2m sun thur 30 South Market Street, Nashville, Tenn.

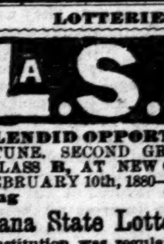
MRS. W.F. BROWN, Formerly of the Brown House. PROPRIETRESS. HUGH L. PORTER, Formerly of the Markham House, Atlanta, Ga. Business Manager.
NATIONAL HOTEL,
MACON, GEORGIA.

Commodious Rooms Fitted up specially for Commercial Travelers. Gas and Water throughout House. Baths Free of Charge. 672 dec28—d2w

S. B. LOWE,
Chattanooga, : : Tennessee,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PIG AND BAR IRON, IRON ORE, NAILS AND SPIKES, RAILROAD SPIKES, FISH PLATES AND BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS, VERONA NUT LOCKS, TRACK AND MINERS' TOOLS, RAILROAD SWITCH LOCKS, LIGHT RAIL, BOILER RIVETS, INGOT COPPER, BLOCK TIN, ANTIMONY, SPELTER, PIG AND BAR LEAD, SHEET ZINC, No. 1 METAL SOLDER, BABBITT METAL, FIRE-BRICK,
FURNACE HEARTHS, FURNACE BOSHES, BLACKSMITH COAL, FOUNDRY COKE, COKE AND CHARCOAL FORKS, GRINDSTONES, BLACK DIAMOND STEEL, FILES, BELTING AND LACING, HOWE'S SCALES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, INJECTORS AND EJECTORS, WIRE ROPE, ROOFING TILE, SEWER PIPE, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, WAREHOUSE ELEVATORS, DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS,
LANE & BODLEY'S ENGINES AND BOILERS
23 dec3—d2taw tues fri till july1,1880.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
McALPIN, POLK & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
101, 103 and 105 West 4th St.,
THE OLDEST JOBBING HOUSE IN THE CITY. CINCINNATI.
682 dec30—d2m tues fri

BONESET TONIC.
BONESET BOURBON TONIC.
A WHOLESOME TONIC.



Rich in the virtues of the boneset Plant. A pure, generous stimulant, thoroughly fine in all its parts. Its delightful flavor is chiefly due to the elegant old whisky of which it is made. FOR DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY AND MALARIA IT HAS NO RIVAL. Its great success is achieved by its solid merit—not by unscrupulous and lying advertisements. We have no use for false pretenses. CHAMBERS & BROWN, Louisville, Ky.
731 nov28—d3m fri sun wed

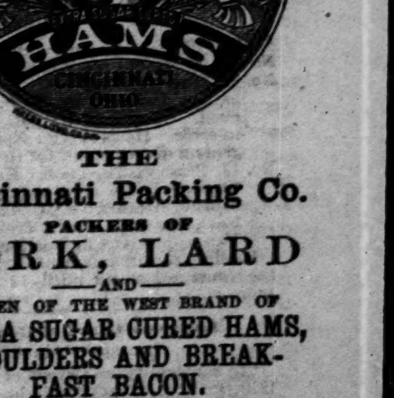
LOTTERIES.
L.S.L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1880—117th Monthly Drawing
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000.
ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.
It never scales or postpones
Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or Same Person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 184, Atlanta, Ga.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 255 jan13—d&w4w

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.
The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 171 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6m

PORK, LARD, ETC.



THE
Cincinnati Packing Co.
PACKERS OF
PORK, LARD
AND
QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF
EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
527 nov20—d3m

GATE CITY PLANING MILLS
HART, BEUTELL & HART,
PROPRIETORS.
WE ARE ERECTING A PLANING MILL on the grounds adjoining the Foundry of Messrs. Winship Bros.'s, which we expect to have in running order February 1st.
We are now ready to furnish estimates, and bids. Stair building, and Stair work in all its branches, will have the personal attention of our
MR. H. M. BEUTELL,
Which is a sufficient gurantee as to the character of the work we shall turn out.
Orders can be left at the Mill, or at the Store of our Mr. F. W. HART, No. 30 South Broad St.
Parties intending to build, especially
CONTRACTORS,
will consult their own interests by calling on us before closing arrangements for their Mill work.
HART, BEUTELL & HART.
730 jan1—d1m

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York, 12⅝c; in Atlanta, 11¾@12c.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 22, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.78	46	51	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.8	56	81	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.01	47	48	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.0	55	32	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	57	42	N.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	29.93	72	80	......	Calm	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.95	50	58	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	29.90	46	69	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orlean	29.96	59	96	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	29.98	51	51	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.78	64	83	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to ?, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.63	54	93	S. W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.6	58	81	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.60	60	65	W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
2:31	29.57	61	55	W.	Brisk	.08	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.78	48	49	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.78	46	54	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	29.688	Maximum ther	.52
Mean daily ther	52.7	Minimum ther	.46
Mean daily humid	.69	Total rainfall	.08

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL. } CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
29 mar25.'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Engines, Machinery, etc—Thos. Camp.
59 years old—Jas. P. Harrison & Co.
New Seeds, etc—Mark W. Johnson & Co.
Seven Vacant Lots—G. W. Adair.
Law Library at auction—W. C. Morris & Co.
Boss Coffee Pot—Frank Ricker.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Knights of Honor.

Georgia Lodge, No. 127, K. of H., meets to-night at 7.30. All members urged to attend, and visiting brothers in good standing will be kindly welcomed.
jan23—d1t H. C. MITCHEL, Reportor.

Leap Year Musical.

Lecture Room of Trinity Church, Friday evening, January 23d, at 7:30 o'clock. Admission, adults 25 cents; children, under 15 years of age, 15 cents. The object of this entertainment is to raise a fund to build a Parsonage.

PROGRAMME.

Prof. C. A. CAPWELL.........Musical Director.
Reading.........Harry Huzza
Household Medley—Vocal...Eight Young Ladies.
Vocal Solo.........Mrs. C. A. Capwell.
Instrumental—Organ solo.......Prof. C. A. Capwell.
Vocal Solo.........Mrs. Clara Johnson.
Reading.........Mr. Chas. T. Logan.
Vocal Solo.........Mrs. C. A. Capwell.
Reading.........Wm. Brenner.
Vocal Solo.........Mrs. Clara Johnson.
"Singing Skewl" Burlesque.
463 jan22—d2t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23, 1880.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The superior court has adjourned.

—Nothing new around police headquarters.

—The neighborhood of the city hall furnished nothing of interest yesterday.

—Amateur weather prophets say that a storm is near at hand.

—Brick yards will soon be working if the weather continues mild.

—A new military company is to be organized in Atlanta.

—Atlanta is fast becoming a popular resort for the restive hand-organ professor.

—W. B. Hudson, of Griffin, sold in this city yesterday five mules for $820, the average being $164.

—The two new stores to be erected on Alabama street for ex-Governor Brown, were rented some weeks since.

—Although Joe Jefferson does not appear in this city until Monday next, nearly every seat has been sold already.

—The fair of the Young Men's library association is deserving of a more liberal support.

—The idea of organizing a first-class base ball nine the coming summer seems to meet with general approval.

—Andrew Stewart, editor of the street brigade, purchased four mules yesterday for the chain-gang service.

—The Atlanta postoffice has undoubtedly the most accommodating corps of clerks to be found in any postoffice in the south.

—A drover remarked yesterday that mules were getting scarce in the up-country, and that the rush is over for the season on that account.

—The state agricultural department is now comfortably fixed up in its new quarters, and business is moving along smoothly.

—The recorder's chain-gang is liable to dry up any day. The number of hands employed in this department of the city service is gradually getting smaller.

—A car load of silver bricks passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to the New Orleans mint. The shipment was from New York city.

—Johnson, the bill poster, has presented the Markham with a handsome frame containing a complete and neatly-arranged railroad time table.

—W. J. Houston, general passenger agent of the Piedmont Air-Line, has lately received at his office a handsome flag, which will be used at the King's mountain centennial celebration.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.
January 22, 1880.

Atlanta Circuit.......................... 47

No. 12. Argument concluded.
No. 16. Smith vs. The State. Assault and battery, from city court of Atlanta. Argued. Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error. Howard Van Epps, solicitor-general of city court, for the state.
No. 17. Pease vs. The State. Keeping open tippling house on Sunday, from city court of Atlanta. S. D. McConnell, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Howard Van Epps, city solicitor, for the state.

Pending the argument of Mr. Van Epps, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1880.

"In conformity to the act of October 15, 1879; Ordered, That counsel be required to file their abstracts and briefs in the Clerk's office of this Court on or before Monday, the 2d of February next, in all cases then pending in this Court, and not previously argued or duly continued."

CLERK'S OFFICE SUPREME COURT OF GA., ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1880. }

I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the minutes of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Z. D. HARRISON,
Clerk Supreme Court Georgia.
481 jan23—d3t un sup court rep

Credit to Whom it is Due.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1880.—Editors Constitution: I notice in this morning's issue of your paper that you give Policeman R H. Clark the credit of working up the stealing case of Lou Jones. I feel it due to Captain A. B. Conolly to say that he alone worked up the case in all its details, and when he was ready to execute he called upon Policeman Clark to assist him in the search.
E. P. CHAMBERLIN.

HUFFY STATESMEN

WHOSE WISHES WERE DISREGARDED

Mr. Hayes's Duplicity With Congressmen Raises a Storm of Indignation—The Partisan Character of the Census Supervisors—Proceedings in Congress

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The dissatisfaction over the appointment of supervisors of the census increases as the list is examined, and members of congress complain that they have been trifled with in a manner that arouses great indignation. Several of them state that they originally asked no favors in this regard, but merely referred applications for appointment from their districts to the president without comment, but were afterwards sent for by the president and superintendent of the census and asked to designate men for appointment, being told that their selection would be accepted and the men they designated would be appointed. At least seven congressmen went through this little transaction, and notified their friends of the result. In looking over the list not one of them find the men they designated. One congressman goes so far as to charge that President Hayes and General Walker insisted upon his naming a man when he several times declined to do so, because of certain political complications in his district, and after having given him positive assurances that his selection would be appointed, have named a man who is very offensive to him. These congressmen object to this sort of trifling.

Congressman Pound, of Wisconsin, is probably the maddest man in congress. He had a constituent whom he was very anxious to have appointed, and he secured the indorsement for him of all the Wisconsin delegation and a whole regiment of public men. He says General Walker and the president both promised to appoint him. A week ago Governor Pound learned incidentally that another man was talked of, and went to see both Hayes and Walker. They gave a second assurance that Pound's man should be nominated, and further promised that if any other application came from his district they would let him (Pound) know at once. Pound heard nothing from them, and when he saw the list in the morning papers was considerably surprised to see the name of a man he never heard of put down for his district. Supposing it to be a mistake he went to the census office and found the contrary to be the case—that the appointee was recommended by ex-Governor Solomons, of Wisconsin, now a democrat in New York, and by no one else. Pound's remarks are not a matter of record.

Of the 150 supervisors appointed the democrats get 38. The only state in which the supervisors are all democrats is North Carolina, which is also the only southern state that has two republican members of congress. So much for republican dissatisfaction. There is quite as much dissatisfaction among democrats, and a very respectable proportion of the nominees will be rejected. It is said that neither Senator Wallace nor Senator Cameron is pleased with the appointments for Pennsylvania, and that they complain that the Pennsylvania members of the house had too much to do with the appointments, and too little regard was paid by the appointing power to their wishes. It is probable that most if not all of the supervisors for the south will be confirmed. It is in the north and west where the democrats complain that almost the entire list of supervisors is taken from the republican party.

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Philip H. Morgan, the new minister to Mexico, is a Louisianian by birth, who has made an honorable record in that state. He was bred a lawyer, and has served as United States district attorney as well as on the bench in that state, while he has also been a member of the international judicial commission established in Egypt a few years ago. He is a republican in politics, but is vouched for by prominent democrats as an intelligent and accomplished gentleman, well qualified for his new position. Louisiana people regard Morgan's appointment as a deserved recognition of the growing trade relations between their state and Mexico.

It has been decided to appoint ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, as naval officer at New Orleans in place of Colonel James Lewis. The friends of the latter are decidedly opposed to this change, and it is likely that a fight will be made in the senate on the Pinchback confirmation.

The president has withdrawn the nominations of the following census supervisors: Samuel Thompson, second Alabama district, and Henry Hammond, second South Carolina district.

Notice is given by the light-house board that after January 31 a white light illuminating the whole horizon with a flash every thirty seconds, will be shown at Laura Point, Albermarle sound, N. C.

The house committee on commerce heard arguments to-day by Mr. Foster, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia railroad, in opposition to the Reagan inter-state commerce bill.

The house committee on education and labor heard arguments this morning on the proposed distribution of money arising from unclaimed pay, and the bounties of colored soldiers. The committee are in favor of devoting this money to the education of colored people, but have not yet decided upon any plan of distribution, though it is understood they are in favor of the plan suggested in the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Bruce, of Mississippi.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Teller offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior to inform the senate whether any member of the board of Indian commissioners had become interested in the Indian contracts. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (Pennsylvania), it was resolved, yeas 31, nays 21, that when the senate adjourns to-day, it be to meet Monday next.

The Bayard resolution was taken up and Mr. Coke proceeded to speak upon it.

Mr. Coke speaking against the Bayard resolution said, there was not a line of legislation to show that the greenbacks were originally regarded as a temporary lien; on the contrary, the original intention seems to have been to keep as large an amount afloat as could be kept at par. They were the most popular money the people ever had. The people were satisfied with them and he favored letting well enough alone. If the legal tender quality were withdrawn from the greenbacks they would have to be called in and destroyed. This was a movement in the interest of the national banks and bondholders, who wished to enhance the value of gold. The policy of those who favored it was to oppress the people in the interest of those who were already rich. The demand for this measure comes not from the producers, or laborers, but from those who live on the labors of others. The cry of hard money was, he said, delusive. We would not have hard money under the operation of this resolution. National bank notes would take the place of silver, greenbacks and gold, should the gold leave the country, and we would have little gold in bank values and a flood of bank notes in circulation. In conclusion, he said all who favor unshackled influence to peep into this government, all who favor hard money, all who disprove dangerous monopolies, all who disprove in equal rights for all as opposed to class legislation, should oppose this resolution. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

After transacting some miscellaneous business the house resumed the consideration of the bank service bill, the pending question being on seconding the demand for the previous question, and it was seconded by 100 to 48. The main question was then ordered, and the house debate commenced. At the conclusion of the debate the house proceeded to vote on the bill and pending amendments.

Speeches were made against the pending bill (Buckner's reserve bill) by Messrs. Gillette, of Iowa; Weaver, of Iowa; Whitthorne, of Tennessee, and Keefer, of Ohio.

The house then, by a vote of 158 to 78, resolved to order the third reading and engrossing of the bill, thus virtually killing it.

After the usual debate on the revision of the rules, in the course of which Mr. Cox (New York) made a humorous speech, the senate amendments to the house bill, providing for United States circuit and district courts at Macon, Ga., was concurred in, and the house adjourned.

Big Fire.

PETERSBURG, VA., January 22.—A large and valuable cotton gin owned by Colonel William H. Spratley, in Greeneville county, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with the machinery and a large quantity of cotton stored in the building.

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Satins in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pairs fine Bed Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRAINS, NEW 3-PLYS, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

237 jan14—d1y top 3d 4th and 5th col 4thp

The Library Fair.

The attendance upon the fair of the Young Mens' library association last evening was much more gratifying than it has been any evening since the doors of the hall were thrown open and the public invited to partake of the hospitalities of the enterprise, gotten up for the benefit of one of Atlanta's most deserving institutions. The crowd was better in every way. There were more married men in the ranks, and generally they responded freely when asked to take a chance or invited to purchase some article of value and usefulness.

There was also present quite a fine representation of the young men of the city, who gave freely whenever asked to invest their loose change. Probably all of this was owing to the attentions paid them by scores of beautiful young ladies who moved from one portion of the hall to the other, engaged in disposing of various small articles either by sale or raffle. A stranger who was present remarked with emphasis that he had never seen so many pretty girls before. All that was necessary to make a man invest was for one of these young ladies to make a request and she was handed the pocket-book to take the amount that she wanted.

All of the tables did well and the Midgets got their full share of the loose change that was handed out. It was generally remarked that these two little curiosities were the most wonderful little beings in existence. The general favored the audience several times during the evening with songs and selections from the popular opera of Pinafore. He refused to get off any Pinafore jokes and was profusely thanked for not doing so. Major Atom also sang and danced and gave the audience to understand that although only twenty-six inches high he was every inch a man.

Howell Glenn's egg venture is the biggest thing that we have ever seen in the egg line and took well with the patrons of the fair. Will Nutting drew a pair of slippers, and several other adventurers came out with a full hand.

At Mrs. Kimball's table, business was quite lively the entire evening. A score of young ladies had their headquarters there, and were quite successful in disposing of a large quantity of goods at good figures.

Mrs. Ball's table held its own admirably. She was also ably assisted by a bevy of female beauties who were quite active and successful in the discharge of their various duties.

At Miss Flynn's table there was presented a scene of much activity during the entire evening. She was assisted in the management of her department of the enterprise by quite a number of the fair sex, who showed their devotion to the cause by working earnestly and faithfully during the entire evening. Miss Flynn's table will doubtless make a handsome showing when the returns come in.

The other departments of the fair were freely patronized. The supper-room was quite popular and the managers were successful in banking considerable change during the evening.

To-night we may look for another fine crowd.

FAIR NOTES.

—The Midgets hold a reception each afternoon.

—Over three hundred tickets have already been taken on the piano.

—The raffle for the carpet is coming on handsomely.

—The $500 state bond at the Pinafore table is attracting the heavier investors.

—The elegant carpet and the Mardi Gras ticket at the Mystic Owl table are popular raffles.

—Those broiled oysters served at the refreshment tables are just too delicious for anything.

—Charlie Harmon won the keg of beer at the domestic venture, and Captain Harwell the big pyramid cake.

—Howell Glenn's horse will be voted for quite often to-night. The most popular fire company in the city will get it.

—Quite a number of visiting young ladies are in attendance upon the fair and appear to be taking a lively interest in all that is going on.

—To-day and every day during the holding of the fair, lunch will be served during the morning and dinner can be had between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

—The art gallery was thronged again last night and was greatly enjoyed. Many pronounce it the most attractive feature of the fair.

—The board of education adjourned early last night and proceeded to the fair in a body, headed by its worthy president, Governor Brown. A commendable example.

—The "Bumble Bees" have a handsome sofa presented by Eastman & Wilkins, of Chicago, through P. H. Snook, the popular furniture man of Atlanta.

—One of the most elegant articles in the fair is the exquisite fancy chair donated by F. Knutina, the great furniture man of New York, to Mrs. Kimball's table. The "Bumble Bees" will raffle it.

—Mr. Leonard, the agent of the Singer company, proposes to give his thirty or forty employes a dinner at the library fair, if other merchants will do the same. Merchants, call on Hoke Smith, or Pat Calhoun and arrange the time.

—The library fair committee warmly appreciated Mr. McCullough's generous offer to give a matinee this afternoon, and donate one-third the net proceeds to the fair, but the heavy price demanded for the use of the opera house prevented its acceptance.

—The race between railroad clerks at the leap year table grows lively. Messrs. Rhodes, of the Georgia road; Grant, of the West Point, and Osborne, of the Central, are the contestants.

—The Sterling manufacturing company of Baltimore has donated to the library fair 300 cans Sterling baking powder and same number of receipt books, also a bag of flour and can of lard, to show what this powder will do. All hot biscuit served at this fair is raised with this baking powder.

—Messrs. Coffin, Altemas & Co., New York agents of our cotton factory, sent to Mrs. Kimball a check for $100 to be invested in chances on the grand piano, with the understanding that if they draw it it is to be raffled again for the benefit of the fair. Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser, Atlanta agents of the factory, have given $25 upon the same terms.

Duprez & Benedict Minstrels.

California Theater.—Duprez & Benedict's great company of minstrels made their debut before a distinguished California audience last evening that thronged every portion of the immense auditorium of the California theater. There must have been over 3,000 persons present.—San Francisco (Cal.) Daily Figaro.

Duprez & Benedict's.—This very excellent minstrel company played to a large, highly pleased audience at the Academy of Music last evening. The overture and ballad singing are selections of gems, and the olio which follows is full of fun and music. The comedians are of the best men in the business. Two or three new original burlesques were presented last evening, and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds.—Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Leader.

Royal Theater—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels.—This company is largely patronised by our most fashionable citizens. The performances are of high order. The singing and instrumental music is good, and the burlesques create roars of laughter.—Montreal (Canada) Daily Herald.

A Rush.

Yesterday there was a rush for seats to Joe Jefferson's Monday night performance. The board was surrounded by purchasers all the forenoon, and by night all the seats in the pit and two rows in the circle were taken. We learn that there will be several excursions from neighboring towns to see the popular actor. A large party is coming from as far as Greensboro.

Married.

On yesterday, at 1 o'clock p.m., at the residence of Mr. R. J. Griffin, corner Church and Spring streets, by Rev. Mr. Evans, Miss Gussie Brown, of this city, to Mr. James M. Barnes, of Chattanooga. With the warm congratulations and kind wishes of many friends, the happy couple left on the 3 o'clock train for Chattanooga.

The Christian Index.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers, especially merchants, manufacturers and professional men, to the advertisement of THE CHRISTIAN INDEX. It is the leading and the oldest religious family newspaper in the South; its large and constantly increasing circulation, its high character, its special field, and the vast and prosperous territory through which it circulates, make it one of the most profitable and powerful advertising mediums in this country. Read the indorsements, and notice the fine premiums offered.

THE BOSS.

Each Day Renews Its Praises.

Of late, from time to time, we have indorsed the Boss Coffee Pot, introduced to our people by Mr. Frank Ricker. We could not, if we would, tire of saying a good word, for we are daily reminded of its great blessings. Mr. R is again in Atlanta, and will remain but a short time for the purpose of dealing out territory not already disposed of. When Mr. Ricker came south a few weeks since he owned all the entire southern states for this valuable invention secured by three patents. He now has only a part of Georgia and the state of Florida left, all the rest having been sold by him and his agents. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, and indorse all claimed for the Boss. By actual use we know that words spoken or printed can but feebly convey the great benefit this new method of making coffee will be to the public in all time to come. Through Mr. Ricker's agent, Boss coffee is nightly served at the Young Mens' Library Fair, and highly appreciated.

Of the two firms referred to in the advertisement, Messrs. Stewart & Fain, of this city, and A. K. Childs & Co., of Athens, no further notice is needed. They stand among the first and strongest firms in the state in their line, and no doubt handle more stoves and tinware than any other two houses in Georgia. The fact that they have taken hold of the "Boss" is an indorsement of its merit.

VIRGINIUS.

John McCullough as The Roman Father.

It is now nearly half a century since William Hazlett pronounced Virginius the best acting tragedy of the modern stage. The great critic has long since passed away, but the grand old Roman story woven into a master tragedy by the immortal genius of Sheridan Knowles, has nobly stood the test of time, and is told and retold with ever new delight upon the mimic boards. Last evening John McCullough appeared for the second time here in his impersonation of Virginius.

To say that he was successful would but tamely express it. From the rising of the curtain upon the first act, to its fall upon the last act, he held the large and intelligent audience as with a magician's spell. There can be no doubt of it; he was created for the part. With his noble head, massive neck, magnificent form, and dignified bearing, he looks, every inch, the ideal Roman. And such a manly flexible face, which mirrors alike the quietest emotion and the fiercest passions of the working soul. But his face and form are but the splendid framework of his mighty conception. How beautiful the picture where happy in his daughter's perfect love the Roman father sits within his peaceful home, and presses her to his big and glowing heart. How fatal his smile, as with yielding fondness she responds to his endearing touch. How utterly bound up in his heart's tenderest chords this beauteous treasure bequeathed him by his dead wife! And then the betrothal scene—nothing could exceed its exquisite pathos and hallowed power as portrayed by this actor. The glistening eye, the clicking voice, the bowed head, all told more eloquently far than the tenderest tones how hard it was to give her up. The solemn beauty of that scene, once looked upon, can never be forgotten. That was a fine touch of nature, too, when he hears of her danger. What a noble struggle to show a father's love by mastering a father's anger. And then the overwhelming passion of the meeting between father and daughter. Fierce, yet tender, powerful, yet subdued, it sent an electric thrill through the audience which almost set it aside.

In the forum scene, too, Mr. McCullough's acting was superb. As hand in hand and heart to heart, Virginius entered with his daughters, a death-like stillness reigned in the house. And as he stood before the villain Appius Claudius, to plead for the honor of his child, there was a majesty in his presence, a pathos in his voice, that made him seem as one inspired.

We have never seen the climax of this scene so finely given—the stabbing of Virginia was beautifully done, and in his defiance of the soldiers Mr. McCullough was sublime. His acting of the maniac was wonderfully tragic in the extreme. The vacant stare, the madman's laugh, the haggard look and dishevelled hair, gave him the appearance of a different being, and the intense terror excited by his strangling of Appius presented a most striking contrast to the profound pity produced as the light was driven from his wandering mind and he wept over the ashes of Virginius.

Mr. McCullough is the only living Virginius. When Edwin Forrest died, his only equal passed away.

The support last night was very strong. Miss Kate Forsyth as Virginia, was admirable. She is a beautiful woman and her acting has the bright charm of naturalness.

As Icilius, Mr. Ward was very fine and received his share of applause. The Servia of Mrs. Augusta Foster was splendidly sustained. The Appius Claudius of Mr. Langdon was good. The Dentatus of Mr. Sutton and the Numitorius of Mr. Lane were very fair.

To-night Mr. McCullough will appear in his masterly role of Othello, Mr. Ward playing Iago. We predict a crowded house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—L. S. Mumford, of Bartow county, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—R. C. Jones, of Melville, is visiting the city.

—J. P. Jones, of Summerville, was in the city yesterday.

—C. B. Howard, of Crawford county, is in the city.

—W. T. Trammell, of Griffin is in the city.

—H. M. Peck, of Newnan, is visiting the city.

—J. D. Alexander, editor of the Griffin News, is in the city with his friends.

—George Walter, of Savannah, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Thomas Camp, of Covington, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—W. B. Moore, of Madison, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—N. G. Prince, of Americus, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

—J. S. Carouthers, of West Point, was in the city yesterday on a visit.

—W. E. Simmons and N. B. Bates, of Lawrenceville, are in the city on a visit.

—W. H. Chase, of Washington, Ga., is visiting the city.

—A good many new freight cars are being made at the railroad shops of the city.

—W. H. Carleton, editor of the Athens Banner, is in the city on a visit.

—G. W. Adams, superintendent of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, is in the city on a visit.

—Miss Hattie Dunn, one of Forsyth's most charming society attractions, is visiting the family of Mrs. F. M. Potts.

—A. Leyden, No. 35 Natchez street, New Orleans, continues his shipments of Sugar and Molasses to the close buyers of the State.

—E. W. Cole, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad company, arrived in this city yesterday. He took dinner in company with his estimable lady at the Kimball house, and left by one of the south-bound evening trains.

—On yesterday Mr. Clarance Moore, of this city, after a close examination, which was highly creditable to him, was admitted to plead and practice law. Being a young gentleman of talent and energy, we predict a prosperous future for the young attorney.

Dr. H. H. Cary, of LaGrange, has been appointed and commissioned superintendent of fisheries of the state of Georgia. It is the intention of Dr. Cary to restock the rivers of Georgia with shad, and as repeatedly as the limited appropriation will permit. A hatching establishment will at an early day be located at some eligible point in the state.

We bespeak for the superintendent the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Georgia in this great work. If no obstacles are interposed he is satisfied that, in the near future shad may be made more plentiful in our rivers than ever before.

—If you want to laugh and grow fat, don't fail to hear the "Singing Skewl" next Friday evening. 462 jan22—d2t

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Sheep—Calves—Improving—The Horse—Spring Oats—Farm Notes—Go Slow—Dairy Notes—Hog Lice—Laying Hens—Deserves it—Against me—Our Prosperity.

FARMING, A BUSINESS.

At times we meet up with men who are engaged in farming who tell us that it does not pay. After conversing with them we see no reason why it should. Farming, like law, medicine, or anything else, is a business, and men who engage in it must recognize this fact—must become familiar with all the times and seasons, and the science and mechanical skill for farming. There is such a thing as planting crops at the wrong time, in the wrong soil, in the wrong way, harvesting too late or in a bad condition. Some men do not provide themselves with suitable stock, do not know how to care for them profitably, how to bring them to maturity at the proper time, or how to market them. The sensible, prudent business farmer will not risk all the interests of his farm on one single product.

IMPROVING.

It is a pleasure to know that farmers all through Georgia are improving their homes. And why should not all who live in the country make more desirable their homes? Why not carve out pretty homes, plant, and water and shape and prune, and by the magic of culture and skill change sterility into fertility, barrenness into bread, and old fields into blossoms?

DESERVES IT.

The agricultural industry of Georgia deserves more of the attention and care and advancement of the state government than it receives. Those engaged in farming should be educated in a better and more improved system of agriculture and for advancement in the arts. We are moving forward in the arts and sciences, why should not agriculture keep pace? New life should be infused and new fields explored. And not only this but we ought by private action, by municipal inducements and legislative enactments invite more people to come live among us. We have good soil which needs being touched by plow and spade. We have idle water powers unbroken upon wheels. We have good lands, pure water, a salubrious atmosphere, free schools and free churches, to our goodly heritage and infinite possibilites.

ASHES FOR APPLE TREES.

Diseased apple or pear trees are sometimes attacked by insects. There is a remedy which causes the old dead bark to cleave off, leaving in its place a smooth, healthy surface. After a rain, and while the bark is yet wet, throw on the tree dry wood ashes until the power of retention is full. Sow on the ashes now, and as a preventive of future depredations sow on in summer, when the insects deposit their eggs, which will never hatch under the influence of the ashes. Two objects are gained by the operation—the ashes or lye they produce furnish food for the trees, as well as destroying its enemies, and imparts cleanliness to the tree.

FARM NOTES.

—Warmth saves feed, helps fattening and prevents sickness among live stock.

—Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious as food for horses, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

—Stagnant and impure water which cows drink while at pasturage is one of the most prominent causes of bad odor in milk.

—The best remedy for the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet is liquid ammonia, and nothing will equal its dilution in water in allaying the irritation caused by mosquitoes.

—Oats supply more nourishment and flesh-making material to horses than any other food.

—In cooking cabbage change the water when the cabbage is half boiled, and it will emit a pleasanter odor.

—To cure galls on the shoulders of horses: At morning, noon and night wash the shoulders well with water, and apply well with a feather; six drachms of iodine dissolved in a half pint of alcohol.

—Hogs are sometimes troubled by disordered stomach. The best antidote is charcoal. Aside from charcoal, charred corn-cobs, or charred corn have a good effect.

—Plowing land when it is very dry is nearly as hurtful as when it is wet. In plowing, the soil should have enough moisture to cause the furrows to fall loosely from the plow with no appearance of packing and no lumps.

—Where animals are allowed to feed in grass lots until the whole is gnawed closely, no hay can be depended on the succeeding season, unless a liberal top dressing of some sort of fertilizer is applied.

THE HORSE.

Our sympathy is frequently excited to see on our streets, farm horses that are badly fed and cared for. This is not all, a greater injustice is done this valuable animal by the miserable manner in which they are otherwise loooked after. Some of them are lame from wearing badly fitting shoes. Some of them have chapped shoulders from badly fitted collars, or narrow belly-bands. Then we see others with inflamed backs from defective saddles. Others with sore mouths from tight check-reins. Others with sore tails from tight cruppers. Tightly strapped blinds irritate the eyes of others. And so we might go on and enumerate other hardships that are inflicted upon horses by careless or inhuman owners.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

The parasite that causes gapes in fowls is of a red color and about three-quarters of an inch long. The remedies are numerous, but chiefly consist in removing the worms. One way is to moisten a feather from which all but the tip of the web has been stripped with oil, salt water, or a weak solution of carbolic acid, introduce it into the windpipe, twist it around once or twice, and then withdraw it. A teaspoonful of sulphur mixed with a quart of corn meal and water and fed to the fowls morning and evening is also a good remedy.

OUR PROSPERITY.

Farming during the past season has been remunerative. Cotton has brought a better price than those who grew it anticipated when the crop was planted. Well, this is encouraging to farmers, but they should look closely at the reasons. The price of cotton this season has been managed by speculators—the supply and demand has not controlled. Other products of the farm have brought good prices on account of bad seasons and poor crops abroad. Rains and sunless days in England, France and other countries made an increased demand for our products. We would say to our agricultural friends, think carefully as to what crops you will grow the coming season, and do not neglect scientific methods for providing them.

FERTILIZING PLANTS.

Plants which are cultivated in pots or tubs require a great deal of water, and if they thrive well, should have stimulating fertilizers. For hard wooded, slow growing plants, flour of bone is perhaps the best; a few table-spoonfuls being forked into the soil of the pot. For soft wooded, quick growers, a liquid fertilizer may be used. This may be guano, a teaspoonful to a gallon of water; soot, two table spoonfuls to a gallon, or liquid heartshorn, an ounce to the gallon. Water the plants with either of these instead of clear water once or twice a week, as the condition of the plant requires.

An excellent liquid manure for flowers can be made of clippings from horses' hoofs. Put a bushel of clippings into a barrel and fill up with water. Let it stand a week, when it will be ready for use. Apply it with a watering pot. All bedding plants can be watered with this liquid every other day. It is excellent for hard-wooded plants if used once a week. Plants under this watering grow strong, the flowers are large and bright in color. This liquid is as powerful as guano, as quick in action, and more lasting. It is the cheapest of any good fertilizer. The chips or hoof parings should be replaced only twice a year.

SPRING OATS.

The earlier sown the better. When sown extra early it is well to cover the seed tolerable deep to guard against freezes. Another thing should be remembered: that is, the shorter time a crop has to grow and mature in, the more freely it should be supplied with food. The later oats are sown, the more heavily they should be manured. Cotton seed and a little phospate, or cotton seed alone is excellent for this crop. It is a good plan to sow down hard run cotton fields in oats: they need rest and accumulation of vegetable matter which an oat crop would give, and they need the stopping of washes begun here and there.

SPECIAL FERTILIZERS.

Soluble fertilizers, such as guano or nitrate of soda are useless, if not injurious in a dry season. Without abundant moisture, their solution is too concentratic, and destroys the tender extremities of the rootlets by which nutriment is absorbed. Too much water would carry the voluble matter down to the roots faster than it could be taken up, or if the plants are not in active growth the fertilizing matter could not be appropriated. For these reasons we would use but very little of such soluble fertilizers in the fall, but apply the bulk of them in the spring, as soon as growth begins. Guano and nitrate of soda are generally used at the rate of about 250 pounds of the former and 150 pounds of the latter per acre.

CHANNEL ISLAND CATTLE.

We have been asked the difference between the breeds of cows known as Jerseys, Guernseys and Alderneys?

There are what is termed the Channel islands, of which Jersey is the largest. The cows from these islands were formerly all called Alderneys from the fact that the vessels plying between these islands and New England touched at Alderney last, and consequently when the craft entered the ports of England they were said to be from Alderney. The color of the Jersey cow as found upon the island is light-red and white, also brown and fawn; the latter is generally the favorite color. The Guernsey cattle are the largest of the breeds of the Channel islands, but not so symmetrical as the Jersey. They, however, vary less in color than the Jersey, and are generally of a light yellowish red and white. The Alderneys are no larger than the Jerseys, but the horns are particularly small and turned in; in color they vary little from other breeds, though the Alderney is frequently found of a darker tawny brown than the others; the milk and butter qualities vary but little.

SHEEP.

Sheep, good sheep, are the best of stock;
There's pleasure and profit in keeping a flock;
They please the eye with their beauty of form;
They clothe your back with their wool so warm;
And, as spring comes round, your pockets they fill
With the crisp and beautiful dollar bill.

There are various ways in which it pays to keep sheep on the farm. For reclaiming a worn-out farm there is no stock so good as sheep. Sheep are vegetable scavengers. They will eat and digest a very large number of plants that horses and cattle will never touch. They have a desire for a variety of food and will sometimes leave grass to feed on the leaves of bushes and weeds. For six or seven years a sheep will yield a fleece equal in value to its own body. During all the time the increase in number will pay for the keeping. It is a branch of farming that is always prosperous. Mutton always brings a higher price than beef. Spring lamb invariably brings a good price. Sheep are the best adapted to furnishing meat for a farmer's family than any animal he raises.

Sheep should not be housed in too close quarters. Even in dry, cold weather, it is best to let them have a good range with a dry, well protected shed at night. Sheep should have access to clean, running water. The nature of sheep does not require much corn or other heating foods. A few potatoes fed to sheep occasionally, will keep their skins in good condition. Flat turnips in the early part of the winter, are excellent feed for sheep, along with four or five pounds of good hay, with a half pint of corn, or a pint of oats. Ruta bagas might follow the flat turnips, and in the spring when ewes are coming in, mangel wurzels are recommended.

LAYING HENS.

Hens require some care and attention. They should have comfortable and convenient quarters in winter. No class of animals is so susceptible to the ill effect of crowding as chickens. Hens will not lay when too much crowded, nor will they remain healthy long if too many are kept together. The hen house should be kept clean and neat. The floor should be swept every day, and be dusted over with dry earth, ashes, short straw, or litter of any kind. The house should have suitable roosts. Where eggs are made a specialty, only pullets should be kept for the purpose, and the earlier they are hatched the better.

Egg production is harder work for hens than many suppose. An egg is composed of albuminous matters and oils or fat, together with fibrin, phosphorus, sulphur, iron, etc., in small but appreciable quantities. In an egg there is the material for bones, flesh, blood, brain, nerves, feathers, and all the organs of life. Anyone can see, then, that egg production is hen exhaustive. Not only this, but the shell of eggs is composed almost exclusively of carbonate of lime. Well, the hen food must contain the materials from which she secretes the egg. Corn may contain the elementary substance, but a hen cannot eat enough corn to afford the materials for an egg a day. In fact, there is a necessity for a variety of food. Grass, cabbage, or boiled vegetables of any kind should be given hens. They also require slaked lime and gravel. Hens are good eaters and should not be scantily fed in winter. They should have as much as they want to eat, and as often as they want it. They should be supplied with animal food in some form—offal meat, cracklings, scraps, etc.

Hens should be regularly fed and cared for; they should have a reasonable share of attention; they should be furnished with suitable accommodations; too many should not be kept together; as great a variety of food as possible should be furnished, and they should be kept quiet. Water is as important for hens as food and should be kept clean and fresh.

AGAINST ME.

We sometimes hear farmers say that fate is against them, or that their luck is bad. Now pretty generally when you find a farmer who has good luck, he has good sense and gives to his farm careful attention. You will find he is prudent in the saving of time, is vigilant in the application of his labor, and that is directed by wisdom. The farmer who has good luck, has good gates, strong fences and comfortable out-houses. He has the best breeds of all kinds of stock. By a careful use of fertilizers, and an intelligent rotation of crops, he has rich soils. He keeps good tools, the best implements, good seeds, applies superior cultivation, mixed with good judgment how to raise and how to dispose of crops.

HOG LICE.

Several remedies are suggested for hog lice. Fish oil rubbed on the hogs two or three times has effected a cure. One part of coal oil and three parts of hogs' lard, applied the same way once or twice has proven a good remedy. Kerosene oil sprinkled on the neck or shoulders, is another good remedy.

Some hog raisers have suggested that one of the leading causes of hog cholera originates from lice.

GO SLOW.

We learn that the high price which cotton has been bringing has decided some farmers to plant largely of cotton the coming season and to neglect other crops. Now farmer, we advise you not to give up other crops, and do not concentrate all your energies on cotton. Have you made your calculations for the production of the next crop? Meat, mules and everything necessary to grow the crop have advanced. We beg you raise other crops, and at the same time such stock as will secure cotton at the least cost. Why not raise hogs enough to produce your own meat? Not only this, but why not raise a few horses and mules? Can't you raise your farm stock cheaper than you can buy them? You have a very good soil and milder winters than Kentucky or Tennessee. Did you ever make a good, square, honest effort to establish any of your farms in grass? Now, with proper effort you can secure good pasturage, and thus make and raise much you now buy.

DAIRY NOTES.

—What are Georgia cows doing if northern butter made of leaf lard and fatty pork, is being sold in our cities, towns and villages?

—The milk record of the Ayrshire cow Flora, of Mr. Wells, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, for six months, and twelve days, was 6,682½ pounds.

—The number of milch cows in California is 3,736,403.

—The addition of 8 per cent of borax to the salt in butter, preserved the butter in its natural fine flavor for three months, although exposed to the air.

—At a recent sale of short horns in Indiana the highest price paid for a cow was $385 and for a bull $705—both bought by a Kentucky breeder.

CALVES.

Stunted calves are unprofitable under the best system of feeding. Calves should be kept constantly growing—constantly be kept developing every part of the system. Oats are excellent food for calves, and they should be taught early to eat them. The calf seems to have the power of digesting oats without grinding. A pint of oats given to a calf at first, and soon increased to one or two quarts, will keep the growth steady. Wheat middlings and oats make an excellent combination. A little corn mingled with these will do very well; but corn as a single food should be avoided for young animals. Success in raising good cattle depends largely upon the treatment of the calf.

CLEARING OUT SALE

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

Wurzburg's Bazar!

54 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ALL GOODS REDUCED!

As we NEVER carry our goods from one season to another, but rather mark them DOWN to such figures as will insure their immediate sale, so as to offer to the PUBLIC an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

at the beginning of each season, therefore, this will be an excellent opportunity for ALL to obtain from us

Real Bargains!

GREAT REDUCTIONS

—IN—

Trimmed Hats!

Ladies desiring to obtain

FASHIONABLE HATS

at one half of their original value, will find it to their own interest to call and examine our stock of

Fine Trimmed Hats

—AT—

ASTONISHING

Low Prices.

We respectfully invite our patrons and the Public in general, to call and examine our

GOODS AT

Reduced Prices!

Flowers! Flowers!

HATS!

MILLINERY!

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Etc. Etc.

PICTURE FRAMES.

As we now manufacture our own Picture Frames, we are enabled to turn out the BEST WORK at PRICES AS LOW as those of NEW YORK. We can also make up any design and guarantee it to be done in the most artistic manner.

L. WURZBURG,
ATLANTA, GA.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

CLEARING OUT SALE

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

J. P. Stevens & Co.,

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 31 WHITEHALL STREET.
000 jan23—d1f

Dead.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Commodore Homer C. Blake, of the United States navy, died here yesterday.

Duprez & Benedict.

An excellent minstrel show is promised for Saturday night. Duprez & Benedict's troupe will perform at the opera house with the promise of something fresh in an old line.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE comptroller's office is a model of regularity.

THE monthly reports of the departments of agriculture are very interesting and important.

No commissions of importance have recently been issued from the executive office.

ALL the maimed ex-confederates are not yet supplied with limbs. The list has run up over 1,000.

THE number of convicts increases slowly. The general management of the camps is reported as being better.

—Mrs. Clara Johnson, the celebrated Soprano of Boston, will sing at the Leap Year Musical. 362 jan22—d2t

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
43 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

The Best Bargains Yet.

JOHN RYAN

OFFERS FOR A

Few Days Only

BEFORE TAKING STOCK:

50 pieces English Tapestry Carpets at $1 per yard, worth $1.35.
100 rolls extra super Carpets very cheap.
Big Reductions in Lace Curtains to close out.
Fancy Cassimeres, Beavers and Doeskins at special prices.
10 Ladies' Ready-made Suits at $5. Trimmed neatly.
15 Ladies' Figured Alpaca Suits, handsomely trimmed, at $7.50.
25 beautiful Worsted Suits, Silk Trimmed, latest styles, at $ 0.00.
All of the above marked down to clear out.

Shoes! Shoes!

All reduced. Notwithstanding the unusually low prices John Ryan has been selling Shoes at they have had a big reduction so as to make the reductions general throughout the entire Three Stories.

The Bargain Counters have been replenished and are full of goods worth three and four times as much as asked.

Big Bargains in

School Shoes.

GRAND SALE OF

MORROW'S

fine Shoes will begin to-day—EVERY PAIR WARRANTED—at crushing prices. Do not purchase until you examine this immense stock, as you can most certainly save money at

JOHN RYAN'S

jan21—d1f

William Crenshaw,
DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST.
ATLANTA, GA.
I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth!

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
3:3 ma 21—d&wly

Ale and Porter.

Guinness's Dublin Brown Stout and Basse's London Ale, Burton on Trent—half and half, you know—on draught at The Reading Room. MERCER'S.
439 jan20—d1w

Chafing Under Disappointment.

It is said that the reason why Butler sought the gubernatorial nomination was because he had not been fairly treated by the Republicans. The best cure for chafes of all kinds is Henry's Carbolic Salve. Try it and be convinced. Beware of counterfeits. jan21—d&w1w

JOHN RYAN

WILL CONTINUE FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER HIS

His Great Clearing Out Sale!

BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

PILES OF GOODS MARKED DOWN TO

NOMINAL FIGURES

1,000 dozen Ladies' fine British, French and Balbriggan Hose, job lot, all full regular made, will be sold at the astonishingly low price of 15 cents per pair. Some of these Hose are worth fully double the price.
50 dozen Opera Shade Kid Gloves at 25 cents.
3 pieces Black Silk at 65 cents.
4 pieces Black Silk at $1.
10 pieces Black Silk $1..5. All reduced to close out.
Big Bargains in Unlaundried Shirts to clear out at 50c, 65c and 85c.
Dress Goods at prices to clear out. All marked down. Everything reduced.
50 pieces Wool-filled Dress Goods at 12½c, former prices 20c.
75 pieces Dress Goods at 15c. Cheap at 25c.
2,500 pieces Dress Goods at 25c, reduced from 40, 50 and 60c, to clear out.
Calicoes, Shirtings, Ginghams, Bleachings, all below the prices asked for the same goods at factory.
Towels, Linens and Napkins unusually cheap. Nothing like the bargains in these goods ever shown in Atlanta.
10 pieces Table Linen at 2?c.
25 pieces Table Linen at 30c.
50 pieces beautiful Bleached Table Linen at 50c. Extra ordinarily cheap.
Napkins at 45c, 50c, 65c and 85c per dozen.
Bargains in Lace Curtains, Turkish Rugs, Hassocks, Cornices, Window Shades and Carpets to clear the stock at

John Ryan's.

jan2—d1f

—The witty Griffin correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION, X. I. E., will tell "How Rubenstein Played," at the Musical.
462 jan22—d2t

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard, "Best in the world."
500 nov8—d6m sun wed fri

—You will miss a treat if you fail to attend the Leap Year Musical.
462 jan22—d2t

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1880.

T P McDaniel, Knoxville; C O Nisbet, S Foster, Charlotte, N C; R L Mosby, Montreal, Canada; B H Carolton, Athens; C W Davis and wife, Ga; W W Croft, Louisville; J S Contors, Master Comm West Point, Miss; N G Prince, Americus; J A Carmichael, Fayette county; J H Dought, N Y; J W Stevens, Dougherty county; Z Brown, Social Circle; W B Moore, Madison; G W Henderson, Hampton; R R Hargis, Chattanooga; Albert Schmidt, Cartersville; M G Walt, Charlotte, N C; John Joseph, Cincinnati; T B Mattinger, Ky; John Haines, Philadelphia; B J Bacon, Albany, Ga; Thos Graham, Louisville; Thos Camp, Mrs Thos Camp, Covington; E W Holland, New Holland Springs; C H Wright, St Louis; R H Hill, H & T C R R; J M Edwards, Athens; George Little, Fulton county; J B Salter, Raden Keys, Springfield, Ill; T L Witsell, Charleston, S C; J E King, Connecticut; Dan Colahan, Pensacola, Fla; W F Turner, Ohio; Geo W Adams, Forsyth; George Walker, Savannah; W M Oldham, Louisville; Jno Alexander, Griffin; C E McMath, Chicago; John Newnan; John W Jones, Griffin; J W Sharp, Warrenton; R P Louis, Md; L M Shobe, Ky; W K Smith, Miss; O W Benton and wife, Madison; O R Lucas, Atlanta; L H Moore, Tenn; J M Wilson, Louisville; M B Madison, Bowling Green, Ky.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879 Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	3:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:25 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:30 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:30 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:?? a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:00 noon

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at .... 5:20 a m which makes close connection for Rome and all points to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta .... 11:00 p m, making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday).	5:10 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at	7:23 p. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

THE KINGSTON ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Kingston daily (ex'pt Sunday) at	5:30 a. m.
Arriving at Atlanta at	8:45 a. m.

Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. R. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.
may25 d1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW, NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day sold and transferred all my Stock in the Georgia Banking and Trust Company.
JOHN LYNCH.
Atlanta, Ga., November 1st, 1879.
21 nov1—w1amin